

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1914
By the Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914—VOL. VI, NO. 97

PRICE TWO CENTS

UNIONISTS CHEER ULSTER LEADER LEAVING HOUSE

Taken to Mean That Without
Consent Provision Party Will
Support Province in Armed
Resistance as Mr. Law Said

DEBATE INEFFECTIVE

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—When in course of the home rule debate last night, Sir Edward Carson rose to leave the House to catch a boat for Ireland, the Unionist party rose to its feet and cheered him in the wildest manner. The action was meant undoubtedly to convey its adhesion to the statement made by Mr. Bonar Law earlier in the debate, that if the government did not agree to some form of settlement by consent to which the Unionist party could agree the whole weight of that party would be given to the support of Ulster in armed resistance.

The debate itself had its dramatic moments, but was otherwise completely ineffective. In opening it Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that he had endeavored to bring about a solution before the meeting of Parliament because he doubted the possibility of bringing one about in the heated atmosphere of the Commons. He also declared that he had told the prime minister that he would take great risks as leader of the opposition if no way of finding a tolerable solution could be arrived at.

After this he made a sudden offer of a referendum, which drew from Premier Asquith when he rose to speak a series of questions, the first as to whether there was to be a plural voting, to which Bonar Law replied no. The next was as to whether the decision of the country was to be regarded as giving the government leave to attempt the coercion of Ulster, to which the reply was yes.

Finally it was asked whether Sir Edward Carson would persuade Ulster to agree to the verdict of referendum, to which Sir Edward replied by demanding a specific offer on the subject. As the result of this, the prime minister declared that he considered the government proposition more favorable to Ulster, and so, as far as he was concerned, the matter was ended.

As is usual in these debates, it was Sir Edward's speech which was awaited with greatest interest. If he declared, the government had spoken its last word, if it meant that at the end of six years Ulster was to be put under the control of the Dublin Parliament, willingly or unwillingly, there was an end of everything and he might at once retire to Belfast.

As for Mr. Churchill's declaration that his action was that of criminal conspiracy, he had been engaged, if that was the case, in criminal conspiracy for two years in the face of the government, and the only reason why the government had not taken notice of his acts was because it was a cabinet of cowards.

As for the idea of the army being used for the coercion of Ulster, that simply meant that Ulster, which had always been on good terms with the army, was to be coerced by the army which had always been insulted by the rest of Ireland.

The army would probably do its duty if called upon, but that would not solve the government for having used it for assassination. The way out of difficulty might, however, be indicated, possibly be found in the exclusion of Ulster during the preparation and introduction of some scheme of devolution, and in this way he gave a favorable reception to the amendment proposed by Mr. Pirie.

One really interesting speech which followed was that of Mr. Devlin. He is the strong man of the Nationalist party and for two years he has been silent in the House on this subject.

Speaking as an Ulster member, as one of the members for Belfast, he rose to denounce the threat of civil war in Ireland as a fraud and a sham. The whole business, he declared, was a masquerade which had been engineered from Ireland with Unionist money, and when the time came the whole agitation would collapse.

LABOR VICTORY IN TRANSVAAL LAID TO DEPORTATION ACTS

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—The clean sweep of Rieff by the Labor candidates in the elections for the Transvaal provincial councils has come perhaps more as a surprise to the rest of the world than to South Africa. The result has undoubtedly been brought about by the underlying disapproval of the deportation tactics of the ministry, which has caused numbers of people who ordinarily are opposed to the Labor program to vote for its candidates.

What the exact composition of the new councils will be is still doubtful, but the fact that the Labor party has gained a bare majority will enable it to put into practise its policy of abolishing the property tax and sex qualifications with respect to franchise and of introducing the taxation of site values. The provincial councils control the education and the local government of

U. S. AIR CRAFT AT PENSACOLA, FLA.



(Copyright by International News Service, New York)

Navy hydro-aeroplanes and canvas hangars at gulf station

LOWER BUTTER MAY KEEP MILK PRICE DOWN

Dealers Do Not Believe Price
Will Be Raised From 31 to 33
Cents a Can of 8 1/2 Quarts
This Summer

TARIFF GIVES AID

With the price of butter decreasing gradually as a result of the new tariff rates, dealers in Boston today say they cannot see how the price of milk can be raised from 31 to 33 cents a can of 8 1/2 quarts this summer. Compared with last year fine butter has dropped about 4 cents a pound, the quotations for the corresponding period being 33 cents as compared with 29 cents now. Large shipments of imported butter are on the way and these will tend to reduce the price still further.

The question arose through the directors of the New England Milk Producers Association asking the contributors for an increase of two cents a can for milk supplied to the Boston market. They say it costs as much to make milk during the summer as at any time the rest of the year and affirm that the farmers are united in demanding the advance.

The producers connected with the association say they are willing to refer the question of a fair and reasonable price to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The farmers are now receiving 40 cents a can and have offered to accept seven cents less during the summer, thus taking upon themselves the extra expense of handling milk in the summer months. It is claimed that the middlemen get as much in summer as in winter, yet the farmers receive a cent less, the difference making thousands of dollars for the contractors above the small additional expense of milk handling in summer time.

Dr. Nelson C. Davis of the H. P. Hood Company believes there is no reason now for raising the price to consumers. He says the tendency of the butter market is a fair indication of the milk charges. He points out that considerable quantities of imported butter are coming in; this is bound to have its effect on produce in this section.

Quotations of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a month ago, he says, show a marked change. On Feb. 18, creamy extra was selling for 20 1/2 cents a pound; creamy first 27 to 28 cents, storage creamy extra 29 to 29 1/2 cents and storage creamy first 25 to 27 cents. On March 18, the figures were, creamy extra 29 cents, creamy first 24 to 25, storage creamy extra 25 to 25 1/2 cents and storage creamy first 23 to 24 cents.

WORLD AIR RACE DEPOSIT IS MADE; SANCTION COMING

NEW YORK—By the depositing in a bank of \$150,000 in prize money, the condition upon which the Aero Club of America is understood to be willing to give its sanction to the around-the-world race at the Panama-Pacific exposition, next year, has been fulfilled, it was announced Thursday by Arnold Kruckman, manager of the exposition's bureau of aeronautics.

Mr. Kruckman notified the Aero Club officials here of the receipt of a telegram declaring the deposit had been made, which is to be followed by mail confirmation. The subject of sanction will come up before the club for final action next week.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES EFFECTIVE IN BAY STATE

System Now Installed at Every
Point on Half Cent a Pound
Basis in 25-Mile Radius

New intrastate express rates as approved by the interstate commerce commission recently are in effect today in this state giving every express point a system based on a charge of 50 cents for a hundred pounds within an average radius of about 25 miles.

The new rates are a modification of the interstate rates and are arranged especially to harmonize with the latter. On short haul business the rates are in most cases lower than the level that existed prior to Feb. 1 when the interstate rates went into effect.

The new tariffs effect a reduction for every express in this state except Boston which had these same rates Feb. 1 as a special favor over every other community in the country.

COMMISSIONERS TO INSPECT CANAL CROSSING LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

Members of Public Service and Harbor Boards Arrange
for Their Trip to Bournedale to Estimate Best Way
to Give Traffic Right Asked for Across Cape Ditch

Eight transportation experts constituting the public service and the harbor and land commissions leave tomorrow for Bournedale, Mass., to inspect the Cape Cod canal at that point and determine whether a tunnel, bridge or ferry is to be located there as a means of crossing. They will also inspect the operations at the canal, which is 75 per cent completed, probably visit the offices of the company constructing it, and get a thorough knowledge of the situation.

Final arrangements for the trip are being made today by Frederick N. Wells, secretary of the harbor and land commission and clerk of the joint board. The commission will first proceed to Buzzards Bay and in automobiles journey over the road alongside the canal to Bournedale. Here the canal will be viewed from all points and a thorough grasp of its needs obtained.

All along the eight miles of the canal from Buzzards Bay to Barnstable bay the commissioners will make a close inspection. It is planned by the canal officials to connect the waters of both bays by July 1 and to celebrate the occasion with a pageant on July 4. Already there are two crossings over the canal, a bridge at Sagamore and one at Buzzards bay.

In the joint commissions to make the trip there will be Frederick J. Macleod, chairman, and George W. Bishop, Clinton White, Everett E. Stone and George

FEDERAL OWNED COAL MINES AND WIRES FAVORED

Representatives Take Favorable
Action on Resolve to Ask Con-
gress to Authorize Purchase of
Country's Fuel Supply

WOULD BUY PHONES

Committee Votes to Report Bill
Urging Government to Take
Over Telegraph and Other
Lines—Other Work

Favorable action was taken by the House today on the resolve introduced by Representative Morrill of Haverhill, Socialist, requesting Congress to enact legislation to provide for public ownership and operation of coal mines. The committee on federal relations had reported adversely on the measure.

The favorable action was taken on a rising vote of 46 to 32. There was no roll call it was understood because many members were absent on committee visits to other parts of the state. In the debate on the measure Representatives Carr and G. P. Webster, Progressives, and Representative McInerney, Democrat, favored the resolve and Representative White, Republican, opposed it.

In executive session at the State House this morning the Legislature committee on federal relations voted to report a bill on the resolution of Representative George E. Curran memorializing Congress for national ownership and operation of telephone and telegraph lines in the United States and requesting Massachusetts senators and congressmen to work to secure it.

It was also voted leave to withdraw on the petition of Benjamin Thompson for a resolve favoring an amendment to the United States two years instead of six years; also leave to withdraw on the resolutions of Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown recording the protest of the General Court of Massachusetts against the enforcement of the literacy test for the entrance of immigrants. This action was taken because of the other resolutions which have been reported and adopted by Senate and House, against the Burnett-Dillingham bill.

In the House today substitution of a (Continued on page five, column six)

PLANNING BOARD MEETS TODAY TO MAP OUT WORK

What the Newly Appointed Civic
Bureau Proposes to Do and
How It Will Go About It Will
Be Discussed for First Time

TO INTEREST PUBLIC

Problems confronting the newly appointed city planning board will be discussed for the first time at its meeting late today. Ways and means of accomplishing its ultimate purpose as defined by the act establishing it will be outlined. While this is not the first meeting of the board, former meetings were devoted to the discussion of quarters and forming of a temporary organization. At one of these meetings Ralph Adams Cram was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Cram will preside this afternoon. It is unlikely that a permanent organization will be formed until after May 1, (Continued on page eight, column one)

GOVERNOR WILL CONFER UPON TECH'S FUTURE

Governor Walsh expects to have a conference tomorrow with Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other officials of the institute, on the subject of developing the institute's work with special reference to this state. The meeting is to be held at the council chamber at the State House.

This consortium was regarded as so unfavorable to France that M. Briand resigned in order to avoid inevitable defeat. When he was succeeded by M. Caillaux complications arose between Berlin and Paris respecting the interests of the two countries in Cameroons, French Congo and Morocco.

This consortium was regarded as so

unfavorable to France that M. Briand

resigned in order to avoid inevitable

defeat. When he was succeeded by M.

Caillaux complications arose between

Berlin and Paris, owing to repudiation

by the new government of the consor-

tium.

According to L'Eclair, M. Caillaux in

repudiating M. Briand's arrangement

brought about a strain in the relation

of the two countries which ended in the

despatch of the Panther to Agadir.

M. Caillaux declares that the guilty parties

were M. Briand's cabinet. The negotia-

tions in which they had involved them-

selves amounted, he insists, to a practical

surrender of a part of the French

Congo and so convinced was he of this

that when, during his premiership, the

Germans produced a new scheme for the

Congo-Cameroons railway he made use

ASSESSOR CHANGES EXPECTED; ONE IS OUSTED BY MAYOR

Fifty-nine appointments are to be made in the assessors department as the result of a reorganization campaign which Mayor Curley advanced this morning by the removal of Edward G. Richardson from a first principal assessorship, which pays \$4000. Immediately after this came the announcement that Frederick L. McGowan had resigned a similar position.

The mayor says Andrew A. Badaracco will not be reappointed to a second term as first principal assessor. His term ends April 1.

Fifty-second principal assessors will be dismissed, it was stated by those close to the mayor, and their successors appointed within the next few days.

ROBERT LANSING TO BE SUCCESSOR OF JOHN B. MOORE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today selected Robert Lansing of New York as counsellor of the state department, succeeding John Bassett Moore, and Cone Johnson of Texas as solicitor for the same department in place of Joseph W. Folk.

Robert Lansing was born Oct. 17, 1864, at Watertown, N. Y., where he resides. He became a lawyer in 1889. He served as federal counsel in Behring sea arbitration and Behring sea arbitration, the Alaskan boundary tribunal, North Atlantic coast fisheries and arbitration at the Hague.

He is a member of American and international societies and an associate editor of the American Journal of International Law.

Cone Johnson served for a number of years as state senator in Texas and was a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Bailey.

BOSTON SEEKING COMMERCE AGENT

WASHINGTON—Boston Chamber of Commerce writes Representative Phelan indorsing his effort to obtain for Boston a commercial agent from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Pittsburgh is also trying to get one. Mr. Phelan speaks before the Lynn Chamber of Commerce March 30.

WOONSOCKET WEAVERS STRIKE

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The weavers of the Montrose Woolen Company, numbering about 50, struck yesterday, because of an unsatisfactory working schedule.

In the House today substitution of a

(Continued on page five, column six)

AGADIR CRISIS ADDED TO OTHER CHARGES AGAINST M. CAILLAUX

Committee of Investigation Into the Rochette Affair Applies for the Powers of a Regular Court—M. Monis Resigns His Seat in the French Cabinet

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

PARIS—The charges of the Figaro against M. Caillaux respecting the "affaire Rochette" have now been augmented by the charges of L'Eclair respecting the Agadir crisis. During the Briand ministry of 1909 an agreement was concluded between Berlin and Paris respecting the interests of the two countries in Cameroons, French Congo and Morocco.

This consortium was regarded as so unfavorable to France that M. Briand resigned in order to avoid inevitable defeat. When he was succeeded by M. Caillaux complications arose between Berlin and Paris, owing to repudiation by the new government of the consortium.

According to L'Eclair, M. Caillaux in repudiating M. Briand's arrangement brought about a strain in the relation of the two countries which ended in the despatch of the Panther to Agadir.

M. Caillaux declares that the guilty parties

were M. Briand's cabinet. The negotiations in which they had involved them-

selves amounted, he insists, to a practical

surrender of a part of the French

Congo and so convinced was he of this

that when, during his premiership, the

Send your "Want" ad to 

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

CUT ON THIS LINE.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME.
State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.



It Will Be Run FREE

ONE WEEK

ON THE

CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in most of the large cities in the world.

Albania Progress Is Hoped for Under the New Rule

TURKEY SAID TO HAVE KEPT COUNTRY BACK

Many Austrians Reside There and if Settled Conditions Obtain, the Prospects of Many Visitors Are Declared Good

EASTER TRIP PLANNED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Albanian delegation visited Vienna on its return journey from Neuwied, where the throne of Albania was offered to the new prince. The members, with Ezzad Pasha at their head, have been feted everywhere, and the Viennese who have come into contact with them have had some chance of getting acquainted with them.

Most of those who met members of the delegation were not very favorably impressed with the men, who form the most important subjects of the new ruler. The Austrians are a quiet, mild people, and have perhaps little sympathy with the feelings of these wild mountainers, who are accustomed to defend their rights with a weapon.

There is every reason for the general belief that the new monarch has undertaken a very complicated task; but it might at the same time be argued that, judging by the past, the sympathies of the Balkan peoples are in favor of German princes. They certainly have adapted themselves with great facility to conditions down south, and have shown themselves capable rulers of half-civilized folk.

It is frequently said in Vienna that instead of the prince civilizing his people, his subjects impart some of their national character to their ruler, and he becomes much less a polished aristocrat than the determined governor of a turbulent people.

The new ruler of Albania was only expected in Durazzo on March 14, this last delay being probably due to the state of the palace, which had at least to be made presentable before the state entry was made. Reports say that the country is very wild indeed, but it must be remembered that there are many Austrians living there in one capacity and another, and that the Albanians probably regard the strangers who have come to occupy the country since last spring as a source of income.

All food is very dear and it is certain that the peasants are making the best of the opportunity to replenish their empty coffers. If the country remains settled there is every prospect of its being visited by many people. Only a short time ago an Easter trip which is to include Albania, Crete, and Egypt, was ar-

ranged for professors and students of the Vienna University.

It is expected that university professors from other parts of Austria-Hungary may also join the party, and that the first point will be Trieste, where the members will assemble. The company will then proceed to Durazzo, where a deputation of members will be received by the Prince, and a sojourn in the capital will be made, while the professors study the new kingdom and its administration.

The mere fact that such a journey is contemplated seems to indicate that peace is expected to reign, and the suggestion that affairs in the new kingdom must go badly will perhaps not be justified.

It is clear that all progress was determinedly opposed under Turkish rule. People who traveled in the Balkans in the interest of various trades, and who have no object in condemning the Turk, whom they respect for his prompt settlement of debts and as being an excellent merchant, often speak of the utter impossibility of any of Turkey's subject races developing on any lines.

No schools were permitted, roads were left to fall into disrepair, "the fewer communications the better," being the Turk's idea, as then the various tribes were not able to join forces and could not combine against him. Also the system of farming taxes, and thus preventing the peasant from becoming rich, hindered progress.

It may be now that development is possible the small Balkan states will show an unexpected prosperity.

The Serbs, of whom much evil was prophesied in Vienna, especially under the present King, have not justified these predictions, for Servia is consolidating rapidly. When she obtains the principal control of her railways, including the Orient railroad, which she intends to do at all costs, it is probable that her commercial progress will be still more rapid. It is, therefore, possible that Albania, seeing the rewards of industry and peace, on the other side of the border, will follow the example of her neighbor, and that the country may flourish under the beneficent rule of the Prince.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA RAILWAY WORK PRAISED BY GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—His Excellency the governor of South Australia, Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, whose term of office will shortly expire, was entertained at a farewell luncheon on the occasion of a recent visit to Port Pirie, the second seaport in importance of the state.

In an interesting speech His Excellency referred to the progress made by South Australia during his five years' residence as vice-regal representative. Dealing particularly with the active railway construction policy pursued he said:

"When we look upon what has been already accomplished and note the increasing prosperity which has accompanied the construction of the through lines of railway communication completed during recent years, we must

conclude that it is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of this question of railway construction.

"Although the exploitation of mineral wealth always gives a tremendous impetus to the material welfare, which should be recognized, and which can scarcely be overstated, yet the greatest advantages are to be found in the splendid tracts of country suitable either for agricultural or pastoral purposes, situated in various directions to the north and west and to the southeast, needing only railway communication to insure their settlement and the consequent opening up of fresh fields for the profitable investment of capital and labor. Much has been done during the last five years in the direction of opening up new districts and settling a farming population on the land."

The escort, carrying the colors, and headed by the band, marched by the way of Lime street, Ranelagh street, Church street and Lord street, to the Exchange Flags, where they formed a guard of honor.

On the invitation of the lord mayor, who was accompanied by the lady mayoress, members of the city council, officers of the territorial force, and others interested, assembled in the town hall, and marched in processional order to the

Nelson monument. The ceremony there was brief, but the historic colors (one is the King's color, and the other bears the words, "Liverpool Local Militia," surmounted by the rose of Lancashire, the shamrock, and the thistle) received a dignified and impressive welcome to the city. They had been carefully preserved, and though the silk was faded, the original lines were discernible.

Mr. Froukes, presenting the colors to the lord mayor, said that in the year 1809, at a time when England was placed in a serious danger of invasion, local militia regiments were formed, and in most cases embodied the then existing volunteer corps. In Lancashire, over 6000 officers and men transferred their services from the volunteers to the local militia, leaving only 60 in the volunteers.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Froukes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as his relics.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to

Sale of Honors Reports Hold British Attention

NO SECRET MADE OF PURCHASES IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Prices Paid for Peerages Said to Have Varied from £150,000 to £400,000 While Baronetcy Goes for Only £50,000

REGULATION IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent debate in the House of Lords, which is to be followed by a further discussion in the House of Commons, has concentrated public attention on the scandals known as the sale of honors.

There is a certain grim satire in the fact that a thing which can be purchased should be regarded as an honor, but inasmuch as the world in general does not know that they have been purchased, the peerages, baronetcies, and knighthoods which have been purchased, impose upon the public as being the result of merit, rather than of hard cash.

In the debate in the House of Lords, no secret at all was made of the fact that these purchases take place. Lord Ribblesdale, a Liberal peer, who has also been a party whip, made light of the whole affair, and described his own experiences of the gentlemen who wish to obtain honors in this way, with a humor which moved the House to laughter. His fund of anecdote was augmented by that of Lord Willoughby de Broke, the leader of the Conservative "Die Hards," who explained that he had himself successfully endeavored to finance a national undertaking in very much this way.

Lord Ribblesdale warned the House against adopting the morals of Mr. Pecksniff, but, as a matter of fact, he was really endeavoring to induce it to adopt the humor of Mr. Weller, and neither of these are likely to add to the prestige of Parliament.

Something was made in the debate, and a good deal has been made outside the debate, of the danger to the constitution offered by the opportunity of corrupting members of Parliament in this way. As a matter of fact, it would really be impossible to affect the balance of power in the Lords by any such methods.

Upper House Called Safe

The Conservative majority is already so enormous, and the Liberal recruits gravitate so steadily to the Conservative ranks, that it is impossible to conceive a system of corruption which could affect the voting power of the Upper House. Where the real danger does come in is in the easy means provided for replenishing the party war chests, and so placing enormous sums at the disposal of the whips for ulterior purposes.

Inasmuch, however, as both sides are equally to blame in the matter, it may be that some reform will be forthcoming. The facts, so far as they are known, about the party funds are significant. That they are colossal, nobody doubts; that they are practically entirely at the disposal of the whips, every one knows. Almost the most significant part of the matter is the manner in which the prime ministers, on either side, carefully ignore their existence and decline in any way to be mixed up in their administration.

During the Marconi inquiry, in June last, it was admitted that the Liberal party funds were entirely at the disposal of the chief whip, and that when he handed over to his successor, he did not even mention the purchase of these securities to him. So completely personal is the control of the funds, that the new whip declared that the finances of the party were, as they should be, at the uncontrolled discretion of the chief whip.

In these circumstances, it is not remarkable that extraordinary stories should be current as to the sums given for titles, and as to the means by which the party war chests are replenished. Sometimes, a recipient of an honor who feels that he has been charged too much, will become communicative, and then stories begin to go round, as Mr. Bowles has pointed out, in his article on the subject in his new review, of how one person gave £50,000 for a baronetcy, and another £150,000 for a peerage; indeed peerages are declared to have been purchased at no less than £400,000.

No wonder, if these sums find their way into the party war chest, the prime ministers are not particularly anxious to know how such funds are accumulated, and that they are allowed to remain legally the personal possession of the chief whip, to be used as he may direct.

These stories were, some years ago, brought to the notice of the public by a member of the House, H. C. Lea, in a letter to the Times. Not satisfied, indeed, with this, Mr. Lea went on to assert that members whose electioneering expenses had been paid out of the party funds, were reproached by the party whips for a breach of agreement, if their votes were not given as the government desired.

Lord Robert Cecil, who hates the very sound of a job, brought the matter before the House, with the result that a debate took place on the subject. But though the prime minister and former prime minister both spoke, neither of them attempted to deny, or even to question, the accuracy of Mr. Lea's statements, and Lord Robert's motion was buried by the simple process of a motion to proceed with the business of the day.

Mr. Bowles tells some stories in his

article even more amusing than those confided to the Upper House by Lord Ribblesdale and Lord Willoughby de Broke. One of these stories is of a gentleman who applied to the head whip for a peerage, and involved that official in a correspondence, in the course of which the whip, gently but firmly, hinted that, when a gentleman was made a peer, the party funds were supposed to benefit.

The applicant questioned this, and as a result, the head whip closed the correspondence, as he thought, with the remark that he was afraid that the gentleman's undoubted claim would remain ungratified. He appears to have been considerably astonished when he received a further letter, explaining that if the peerage were not gazetted in the next birthday honors, the correspondence would be sent to the papers. According to Mr. Bowles, the peerage was gazetted.

POLLING DAY BILL ADVANCED BY THE BRITISH

House of Commons Orders Second Reading on Measure Proposing Uniform Election for All Excepting Universities

NAVY BUDGET A TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—An effort such as would be described by its opponents as "tinkering with" and by its supporters as "amending" the law governing parliamentary elections, was considered by the House of Commons, recently, when the second reading of the parliamentary elections (polling day) bill was moved by Sir Harry Verney.

The object of this measure is to provide for the taking of all the pollings at a general election, with the exception of those for the universities, on a single day, which is to be Saturday. The discussion aroused little interest. Legislators spread themselves "within the precincts" and simply walked into their pre-decided lobbies at the sound of the division bell.

Sir Harry Verney is an effective speaker, and put his case well. Business men would welcome the change, he said, for at present the normal life of the country was disturbed at election times for fully a month.

Sir Frederick Banbury opposed the measure almost indignantly, and when Herbert Samuel, who gave it his support on behalf of the government, remarked that the junior member for the city opposed bills "by force of habit," the jibe appealed to many as being humorously near the truth. After a vigorous speech in opposition from Scott Dickson, the bill was read a second time by a majority of 63.

On the following Monday, after the week-end's respite, the House engaged in a discussion on the supplementary naval estimates. Mr. Churchill was, of course, the figure of the hour, and whatever may be said for or against his policy, his speech in justification of his expenditure over estimate of £2,500,000 was an example of lucidity and effective expression.

The chief causes for the increased expenditure, the first lord explained, were the oil reserves, aircraft, increase in wages, acceleration of the naval program and in the work of the contractors. Into all these questions Mr. Churchill went fully, but at the commencement of his remarks, in view of the opportunity which would shortly be afforded when the general estimates were presented, he deplored most strongly any discussion on the general question of armaments, such as had been foretold in the press as probable.

The postulate underlying his whole speech was that the money was required to carry out the policy already sanctioned by the House, and that consequently there was little more to be said. The House, however, found a great deal to say.

Arthur Lee, a civil lord of the admiralty under the late Unionist government, said it was difficult to exaggerate the magnitude of the problem of oil fuel. Oil had been demonstrated superior to coal, but it was steadily going up in price, and there was not a little doubt as to the available source of supply. As to the acceleration of the program, Mr. Lee declared it was more apparent than real. "The only practical, safe, and safe course for the admiralty to take is, he said, to lay down three extra ships at once, to take the place of those which were expected from the Canadian government.

Ramsay Macdonald joined in the outcry against Mr. Churchill's policy. It was not a supplementary vote that had been asked for. The admiralty had been guilty of extravagance, he declared, and the House ought to take steps to protect itself against what had become reckless expenditure. T. Mason, the Liberal member for Coventry, moved to reduce the estimate by £100 as a protest against a waste of public money and an unconstitutional proceeding. A vigorous discussion followed, but on the House dividing the government secured the rejection of Mr. Mason's motion by 237 votes to 34.

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—During the year 1913 the Victorian license reduction board closed 96 hotels, making total of 710 hotels closed in seven years. Compensation paid by the remaining hotels amounted to £344,952 or £485 per hotel. The hotels closed were mostly non-residential and lived by bar trade alone. The effect of the board's work during these years has been very effective in eliminating the bad hotels and lessening crime, and a great improvement has taken place in the conduct and management of hotels generally.

VICTORIA HOTELS LOSING LICENSES

(Special to the Monitor)

ODD SITUATIONS PRODUCED BY CLERICALISM IN ITALY POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—A curious case arose recently in the Chamber of Deputies when the Hon. Miglioli announced himself a Catholic Socialist. As the Vatican from force of circumstances and from convictions does not favor socialism, the Hon. Miglioli's announcement is not supposed to have been received with much pleasure in some quarters.

Another case of a different kind but involving clericalism in politics, has arisen in that of the Hon. Fraccareta, deputy for San Severo. It is stated that the deputy expressed his independence on the subject of voting for the measure providing for the precedence of the civil marriage ceremony, whatever threats might be made.

Thereupon the bishop of the diocese is reported to have published what appears

to be a statement by two canons or prebendaries that Deputy Fraccareta, when a candidate, had promised not to vote for any law "against the church, like divorce, or similar things," in return for votes controlled by the bishop.

This statement, specific though it is, has been contradicted by Deputy Fraccareta, and he has filed a complaint against the two canons and the Catholic political organization over whose seal the statement was made. What the facts really were cannot be ascertained until there is a regular process of legal proof. Two significant facts, however, are that the deputy has intimated that Socialists made deals with Clericals, and that the statement of the Clerical organization distinctly affirmed that the alleged bargain had been made with the knowledge of the sub-prefect of the district, a government official.



Reproduction of stamp designed for Norwegian exhibition

BELFAST PROPOSED AS IRISH PARLIAMENT MEETING PLACE

Writer in London Paper Says in the Event of Home Rule the Selection of Capital to Please Ulster Will Go Far to Reconcile Them to New Order of Things

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Times, Charles Russell raises the delicate question as to the most suitable meeting place of the new Irish Parliament, in the event of home rule passing into law.

It is a point, he writes, which if settled to the satisfaction of Belfast men, would go far to reconcile them to the new order of things. Although involving no fundamental principle, this question has, he insists, in all constitutional rearrangements, been perhaps the most difficult of settlement. In Canada a place half in French Quebec and half in English Ontario had to be sought as a site for the Parliament House. In South Africa the place of meeting alternates between two great cities. In Australia, too, the difficulties were great.

"We all know how dear to the Nationalist heart is the idea of a Parliament on College Green," he says, "but our Nationalist leader, in the name of the nation, has solemnly stated that he is prepared to make any sacrifice consistent with the principle of home rule to bring about peace and good will."

"Why should not the new Parliament

meet in what has now undoubtedly become the commercial capital of Ireland, Belfast? Southerners would no doubt experience feelings of poignant disappointment at the idea of a Parliament in Belfast. By such feelings they can, in some degree, measure the Belfast men's objection to a Parliament sitting in Dublin.

"The making of such a concession would," Mr. Russell continues, "be a tremendous sacrifice, but," he asks, "if such a sacrifice insures peace, it would convince the Belfast men of the absolute sincerity of their fellow countrymen in their wish to secure the good will of the north, is it not worth making? It would go far, I verily believe, to win the north."

In conclusion, Mr. Russell points out that there are various methods of carrying out the idea; either there could be alternate sittings in Belfast and Dublin, or the Canadian plan might be followed and the Irish Washington placed on the border line of Ulster somewhere on the beautiful shores of Carlingford Lough, at Tostrevor, or Greencore, or Newry.

(Special to the Monitor)

VICEROY OF INDIA DESCRIBES PUBLIC SCHOOL ADVANTAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Maharaja of Jodhpur, in Rajputana, one of the most ancient dynasties in native India, is still in power. He has lately returned to his state after spending two years at an English public school, and when Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, went to Jodhpur recently to open the new buildings of the Rajput schools in that capital, in the course of his speech His Excellency said:

"In some respects the arrangements here remind me of those formerly in force at one of our oldest English public schools, and I can wish no happier future for this institution than that it may form a similar tradition of its own, so that the boys may have it, not only animated by the highest ideals, but with their intellect and character thoroughly developed and as well equipped to hold their own in the battle of life, as their ancestors were in the stormy days when learning was of little account, and a long sword arm, a brave heart and a good horse were the only requisites for success."

As regards next season's crop it will probably not exceed 100,000 tons in the most favorable circumstances. At the same meeting it was pointed out that Mauritius as well as Mozambique had increased their imports into the Union by some 6000 tons during the past year.

sons of Rajputana will form as fitting a tree as can anywhere be found wherein to graft our English system."

SUGAR ESTIMATES IN NATAL TOO HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The chairman of the Natal Sugar Association, E. Saunders, in the course of his annual statement remarked that the estimates of sugar production in Natal had not been realized. The output would be only about 92,000 tons in place of the 110,000 tons estimated.

"Being a public school man myself, I am perhaps somewhat biased in favor of that form of education. It is impossible, however, not to recognize that its advantages are to some extent discounted when differences of caste and creed and social customs operate to prevent boys from living together as one family. That, happily, is a difficulty we have not to face here, where the school is for Rajput boys and all can get a common footing, and I cannot but think that the many virtues of high courage and unwavering loyalty inherent in the

NORWAY PLANS FOR CENTENARY FAIR THIS YEAR

Exhibit to Be Held in Christiania Will Be in Ten Sections With Display of Norwegian Activities in America

SPECIAL STAMP ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—An exhibition of considerable importance is to be held in Norway during the present year, from May 15 to Sept. 30. It is generally described as the centenary of the country's national independence, but this is not quite correct.

For 400 years up to 1814 the Danish kings were also hereditary kings of Norway, but when the Kiel treaty was concluded, the Danish King had to renounce the throne of Norway in favor of the King of Sweden in consequence of the support he had given to Napoleon. This occurred in January, 1814.

The Norwegian people, however, refused to recognize this treaty and sent representatives to Eidsvold, who formulated and adopted the present democratic constitution on May 17, 1814. Late in the year the King of Sweden recognized this constitution and was elected king by the Norwegian national assembly. It is the centenary of this constitution which the coming exhibition celebrates.

The exhibition, which is organized as a state undertaking with a subsidy from the city of Christiania, will be held at Frogner and Skarpsno in Christiania. In connection with it a special stamp has been issued. The honorary presidents of the exhibition are the prime minister of Norway and the two presidents of the Storting: the president of the exhibition is the permanent secretary of the royal department for trade, merchant shipping, agriculture, forestry and the fisheries. There will be 10 sections, each under the control of a special committee: an education and sanitary system section; an industrial section; one dealing with machinery, electricity and mining; and sections devoted to merchant shipping, agriculture, forestry and the fisheries. There will also be an art section, a state and municipal section and an overseas Norway section. The latter, which will be housed in a beautiful building in the center of the exhibition about equally distant from the domestic industry section and the principal restaurant.

Altogether the various sections will give a comprehensive view of the present stage of development in Norway and of its productions in industry, in trade, in art and political life. A useful purpose, in connection with the exhibition, will be served by the lodging committee which is hard at work preparing for the accommodation of visitors and which intends to see to it that hotel proprietors and others do not raise their prices disproportionately.

WOOL VALUES IN SYDNEY HIGHER

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—During the year 1913, wool to the value of approximately £6,000,000 was sold in Sydney by auction and privately. Values were on a high level and wool growers had a most prosperous season, as both wool and meat values were above the ordinary prices ruling in the past.

DRAKES' CAKE

At your grocers by the pound

DRAKE BROS. CO.

85 Savin St., Roxbury, Mass.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Tileston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 29 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTROTYPEERS

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Amherst Week Teaches Farmers Valuable Methods

Not Only the Man Who Plants
but the Woman Who Keeps
His House Receives Close At-
tention at College Gathering

LESSONS ARE LEARNED

AMHERST, Mass.—Back to their farms once more to study out the practical application of the many new points and proposed solutions of problems that they have gained from the informal talks of the past four days, upwards of a thousand farmers and their families are leaving Amherst today. Final sessions of farmers were held today. The general impression is that the week has been more successful than the five previous annual meetings.

This annual gathering of progressive farmers at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is a tribute to the accomplishment of the extension service of the college and proof of the wisdom of the state appropriations that make it possible. The federal land grants that led to the establishment of state agricultural education were approved by President Lincoln in 1862.

A large number of state farming institutions were represented this year. Many farm managers and dealers in their products attended. Some came for the week, while others came for Wednesday and Thursday, considered to be the best days. Many came in each day from a very wide radius, going home at night.

Benefits Are Noted

These farmers are business men and they come for definite reasons. A social gathering would not bring them away from home just at the time when spring planting is approaching, but their desire for a better understanding of farm methods and how to manage more economically and efficiently the various phases of their business this coming season draw them to a common center, the agricultural college, which they recognize as the fountain of expert advice. So each year there is increased fertility of the land, better and larger results, increased prosperity and a greater agricultural activity in the state with a corresponding development of idle land.

The program this year has taken up practical problems which the farmers have faced during the year and new phases of their business that have been worked out at the college or by successful farmers. Questions have been asked and answered freely, with no formality between the college instructors and the farmers.

This week is anticipated by the farmer and his family for many months as the agricultural event of the year and so is bringing about a desirable intimacy between these people and the college work. The scope and meaning of the extension service for the promotion of agriculture in this state is broadening to a remarkable degree and its effect is now beginning to show in the new interest in all agricultural lines manifested by persons in southern New Hampshire and Vermont, northern Connecticut and Rhode Island and eastern New York.

Practical Aid Given

The extension service is doing much to interest agriculture in all of the communities throughout the state. It is gradually bringing about a community sentiment of rural organization. These correlative phases of country affairs have been treated in a most practical way this week.

The 10 weeks short course or winter school that begins Jan. 1 under Prof. William D. Hurd, director of the extension service, finds a fitting conclusion in farmers' week. Then there are the summer school conference of community leaders, the boys' camp, poultry convention, school for tree wardens, special days for immigrants, correspondence courses, lectures, exhibits and educational trains and electric cars.

One of the most intimate and perhaps therefore most successful efforts in "sending the college to the state" adopted by the extension service has been the visits among communities by

a group of instructors for a week at a time. This staff of college men gives lectures on all lines of farm affairs and affords plenty of opportunity for questioning.

Work Is Continuous

Farmers' week is making the college the agricultural center of the state and bringing into the closest intimacy the land and the laboratory, the shop and the school, the practical every-day worker and the expert, be it on general or specific lines.

Every farmer who comes to one of the meetings may not travel 30, 60 or 100 miles each way every year, but when he goes home he tells his friends about how much he learned while at the college and what a fine time he had meeting others. Next year he may bring his friends with him, or if he doesn't go back for another year or two some other member of his family or his friends will go and bring back to him in turn the new things they saw and heard. So it goes on, ever broadening and raising the intelligence of the Massachusetts farmer.

The successful farmer is intent upon securing economy and efficiency and he is alert to catch some new plan for obtaining these factors either from the college expert or another farmer. He has certainly come to appreciate that farming is a business today requiring trained knowledge in the many lines under his direction and he is therefore averse to asking questions.

The awakening of the Massachusetts farming instinct is not a little stimulated by the work that is being done for the social welfare of the rural community. The service rendered by the home economics department of the college in this respect is noteworthy.

Lectures for Women

The lecture rooms in which the women gathered to hear talks on the management of the home were crowded this week. While the farmer is learning the modern points about the business of managing his land and its products his wife is finding out that she doesn't have to spend all day in the kitchen.

Some of the women are particularly interested in what they learn from the cooking exhibitions, new ways of preparing dishes emphasizing the esthetic side and the manner of taking care of food easily and the combinations that make up the three meals in a day.

Others find just what they wanted to know in the intimate talks on the furnishing of a farm home just as attractively with inexpensive as with expensive furniture. Many of the farmers' wives have a business side well developed and they take with especial delight the analysis of farm accounting and how to forecast the expenditures of the coming year so as to use their money most economically.

The teachers themselves derive inspiration from the rows of faces, smiling with the enthusiasm of a new era for the farm woman, and occasionally breaking into laughter when some question is asked by an earnest seeker for information. They are encouraged to strive the harder during the intervening year so that they may become more familiar with their subjects in this new field and be able to talk with more insight next year.

Cash Value of Labor

The college department tries to follow different lines of work and to bring out their practical value. At one of the meetings this week under a general topic of "The Cash Value of Woman's Labor in the Home," various successful women talked on their attitude toward housework and what manual work a woman should do in the home. Housewives of experience followed these subjects with general discussions on laundry, heating, vacuum cleaners, fireless cookers, gas and coal ranges and canning.

The policy of Miss Laura Comstock, head of the college department on home economics, is to lead her audience to regard housework as one of the very finest professions and actually a remarkable business. All of the points emphasized in relation to labor-saving devices and methods of doing housework more easily, the others are college professors

and farmers, seek to give the housewife more time for pleasures, for the higher things that help to uplift the community.

The woman on a farm should have the best tools to work with on a business basis just as well as the farmer, and she must then receive the right kind of education to carry on her work with the new appliances. This is the reason why the college desires to reach the woman actually in the home. The active en-

thusiasm and the numerous questions show Miss Comstock that the work of the college is accomplishing its aim.

One feature of the week that attracted many hundreds of visitors was the display of corn ears, of butter and milk and of potatoes. The latter specimens were tested not alone for fine appearance but for cooking qualities. Then also many hundred samples of corn were tested by the college by planting in little cubic sections in boxes about 10 days ago, so

that during this week the three to six inch sprouts could be examined.

In conclusion it may be well to point out briefly the important aspects of farmers' week from the point of view of one of the college professors, Dr. Alexander E. Cance, head of the department on agricultural surveys covering soil conditions, farm management practices and the educational and social activities of the rural community.

The most important accomplishment

to him is the intercommunication of the farmers from all over the state, rubbing shoulders together, discussing their own problems. Secondly, he views the bringing of the farmers into closer relations with the college, its professors and resources, as of value because it shows the farmer what advantages the college offers in solving his problems and the magnitude of the institution.

Then the practical information received

by the individual farmers and organizations of farmers through the actual results of research and investigation presented in the simplest and most practical forms, so that it may be put into operation on their own farms, is of much aid. Lastly, the women's section—the only time of the year in which women and women's organizations in large numbers are invited to the college and given practical demonstrations in household economy—exercises a wide influence on country affairs and increases the knowledge of what the college stands for.

RECORD NUMBERS ARE ATTRACTED BY FARMERS' WEEK

AMHERST, Mass.—Yesterday was the fourth day of the farmers' week program of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and was the largest in point of attendance and in topics of interest of any day of the week.

One of the meetings of the day that was of considerable interest, aside from the lectures, was that held in the social union room by all former short course students, at which plans for organization were discussed; a supper in Draper hall at 6:30 followed this. E. L. Quaife, instructor in animal husbandry at Massachusetts Agricultural College, was the first speaker of the morning in the animal husbandry division. His talk was on the "Possibilities in Pork Production" in this part of the country. He outlined in general the present situation of the hog business in New England. He showed a number of ways in which conditions might be improved and whereby the business might be made of much greater value.

STATE BOARD TO TAKE OVER ONE SALEM AVENUE

SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the city council today it was announced that the state highway commission has agreed to take over and supervise the improvement of Highland avenue from the Lynn line to the head of Boston street.

The council finally passed the resolution to reimburse former Mayor Rufus D. Adams for \$11000 spent by him in defending a civic suit brought by a citizen. The matter now goes to the supreme court of the state for decision as to the right of the city to make such an appropriation.

Capt. John J. Skinner, for 42 years an assessor, was retired on pension to take effect April 1. The Merchants National Bank was awarded the loan of \$300,000 made in anticipation of taxes on a bid of 3.35 discount. Twelve assistant assessors were sworn in.



Group on steps of dining hall at M. A. C. Left to right, front row: Prof. John C. Graham, M. A. C.; Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary state board of agriculture; Prof. F. A. Waugh, M. A. C.; Eben Holmes of Montrose; Prof. William D. Hurd, director of the extension service, and Prof. H. H. Wing of Cornell Agricultural College.

NEW STATION IN BACK BAY SECTION URGED AS NEEDED

Erection of a new station on the New Haven railroad south of Massachusetts avenue and at the rear of the Arena, construction of a bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad yards, linking West Newton and Gloucester streets, with the elimination of the reservation on Huntington avenue and lowering of car tracks to street surface were the subjects discussed at the annual dinner of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association in the Copley Square hotel last evening.

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, who represented Mayor Curley, indorsed all three propositions and pledged support toward their fulfillment.

The Boston & Albany yards at Exeter street were scored by several speakers. Channing H. Cox deplored the smoke nuisance.

Charles H. Innes said the yard ought to be placed in some more suitable part of the city.

Samuel Davis pointed out the advantages of the proposed station to the business interests in the section and to the many students who live there.

Malcolm E. Nichols pledged his support for all three propositions.

M. H. Gulesian presided, and about 100 were present.

MINNESOTA CANDIDATE CHOSEN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—William E. Lee of Long Prairie was chosen Republican candidate for Governor at the "elimination" conference late Thursday.

RURAL COLONIZING AN ISSUE

*Editorial View of Plan to Get People Out from Cities
Queries How Long They Would Stay*

Governor Glynn of New York has proposed that the unemployed in the cities be provided with work on the farms, where there is always demand and where the men would, of course, be greatly benefited by remaining for a while. Some of the current tests of the unemployed indicate that any relief that has even a faint resemblance to work would be chiefly effective in dispersing the ranks of the army. To the extent that there are men who actually want work the Governor's offer has every merit. There is just the remaining question how long the urban man-out-of-work would find the calm of the country agreeable. It is well established that bare subsistence in the city's poorest quarters has attraction that offsets, for some, the best that the country can supply. As a permanent solution of the shortage of labor on the farms, the transfer of the city unemployed is not to be taken seriously.

If the project of New York's Governor looks to colonization of the city's surplus population in the country, it fails in with other schemes that have been advanced with every show of reason and common sense, but that somehow fail to bring about the desired end. The drift to the cities which has been the problem of years has apparently not ceased altogether. It has been somewhat restrained. The better conditions of the farm cannot be missing their effect; and what is perhaps more potent, the better profits of farm industry are removing the inducement to abandon the old homes. The question as to whether the state can promote the return of the people from the cities can induce the men and women who are having a struggle there to go out where better conditions await them, is quite distinct.

The difficulty is not a newly discovered one, that the least fortunate and happy of the city people are just those who will be least content in the country. But this conclusion must not be taken as final in every case. Here and there in the country are transported families that settle well into the new conditions and realize all the benefits that the theory holds out. On the highest portion of Hoosac mountain, in the northwestern corner of Massachusetts, the writer recently came across an Italian family that had transferred itself from the East Side of New York, taken possession of an old farm house, and acquired acres of land that had little market value. The rather thin soil had been made to yield a comfortable living. The children were trudging daily to a country school. The father had taken on the air of a landed proprietor. The mother was conscious of being the mistress of an estate. Happier household would be hard to find and the stout denial by the head of it that anything would induce return to the city was supported by the unanimous vote of the numerous members. If the content of the Italians on this sky farm was not proof that every crowded family of the tenement regions would find like satisfaction in the complete change of conditions, at least it showed that

there was possibility of permanence for some of the population that gives interested people a problem.

The doubt as to the value of wholesale transference of the least favored people of the cities to rural regions was well expressed by a speaker at the opening session of the farmers' week just held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The speaker was C. W. Thompson, and he said:

"For a long time many people have been distressed to find that population is moving from the country districts to the cities and towns. It has occurred to some of them that the thing to do is to colonize city people in the country. This plan is just about as wise as that of pumping water back from the lower into the upper lake. It would only accelerate the movement cityward. It ought not to take a very wise man to see that it would be wiser to find out why the people are moving cityward and then, if possible remove the cause."

Mr. Thompson found the real ground for hope in the gaining attractiveness of the farms as places to make a living, a source of profit to the owners, and a field for workers at good wages. The economic attraction is the one upon which the movement out of the towns into the country must depend, and it is developing. The need of organized and determined effort to promote the resort to the farms does not end when the discovery is made by the observant that there is better opportunity than in the past. They will need to make the fact known to the people who are the objects of their concern and who might never come to realize that a better living awaited them unless they were urged to make a trial of it.

The difficulty is not a newly discovered one, that the least fortunate and happy of the city people are just those who will be least content in the country. But this conclusion must not be taken as final in every case. Here and there in the country are transported families that settle well into the new conditions and realize all the benefits that the theory holds out. On the highest portion of Hoosac mountain, in the northwestern corner of Massachusetts, the writer recently came across an Italian family that had transferred itself from the East Side of New York, taken possession of an old farm house, and acquired acres of land that had little market value. The rather thin soil had been made to yield a comfortable living. The children were trudging daily to a country school. The father had taken on the air of a landed proprietor. The mother was conscious of being the mistress of an estate. Happier household would be hard to find and the stout denial by the head of it that anything would induce return to the city was supported by the unanimous vote of the numerous members. If the content of the Italians on this sky farm was not proof that every crowded family of the tenement regions would find like satisfaction in the complete change of conditions, at least it showed that

there was possibility of permanence for some of the population that gives interested people a problem.

W. S. Byrnes, buyer of small wares for the Jordan Marsh Company, will sail tomorrow for several weeks abroad.

Miss Nora E. Wood, formerly with the Henry Siegel Company, has become connected with the Gilchrist Company, and is located in the leather goods department.

Mrs. Esther Task of the R. H. White Company has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Buyers in New York this week include H. M. Levy, Mrs. S. Kasanof and V. P. Ring of the William Filene's Sons Company; J. W. Doyle, Leo Fisher and Miss Katherine Haukup of the R. H. White Company; Miss Helen Connors of C. F. Hovey & Co., and Mrs. Harriet Gurney and Mrs. G. Matthews of the Jordan Marsh Company.

MONEY CAMPAIGN FOR ROXBURY BOY CLUB STARTS SOON

Captains of the teams and the campaign committee who are to raise funds for the Roxbury Boys Club will hold their last rally before the campaign starts Monday night in Intercolonial hall. A contest is expected between the women's teams and the men's teams to determine which will get the most toward the \$100,000 fund. The campaigners will be divided into teams of 10 each, there being 45 teams of women and the same number of men.

Mrs. Alpine McLean is chairman of the general committee of 450, and Mrs. Nathan Williams and Mrs. H. E. Dole are vice-chairmen. The women are to be divided into three organizations. Mrs. Gardner Packard will be chairman, and Miss Elizabeth N. Needham will be vice-chairman of section 1; Mrs. A. K. Cohen, chairman of section 2; Miss Eva Moor, chairman, and Miss Helen A. Lancaster, vice-chairman of section 3.

The business men's section and the citizens' section were organized yesterday by C. M. Lawrence, chairman of the business men's section, and P. M. Miller and Charles M. Faunce, vice-chairmen.

The campaign will be opened formally at a dinner to be held in Intercolonial hall Wednesday night, at which Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley have been invited to speak.

NEW DESTROYER BACK AT QUINCY TO BE REPAIRED

Her turbine blading stripped during recent duty in southern waters, the new United States torpedo boat destroyer Duncan today was taken to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, builders of the craft, for repairs. It is expected the Duncan will be out of commission for a month at least.

The destroyer arrived at the Charles-town navy yard Thursday in command of Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Courtney from Key West, Fla., where she has been for several months. The builders will be obliged to remove the complete turbine set, after which the craft will be towed back to the navy yard for dry docking. Repairs, it is said, will be effected at the expense of the builders.

COLORADO MINING MEN TO SUE UNION

DENVER, Col.—Alleging conspiracy to injure business, claiming \$1,000,000 damages and asking injunctions against the national and state officers of the United Mine Workers of America and all national organizers who have participated in the Colorado coal strike, suit is to be filed today on the arrival of papers by mail from counsel for the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, in the district court at Trinidad.

TONIGHT 8 to 10:40. ONLY APPEARANCE OF FELICE LYNE. RIGOLETTO. Lyne, Gay, Amato, Laflin. Cond. Moranoni.

TOMORROW 11:15. 5. SAMSON & DELILAH. Samson, Delilah, Mardon, Lodi. Box Seats, \$3. Box Seats, \$2.50.

MONDAY 11:15. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. LOUISE. Beria, Gay, Sharlow, Zeffirelli, Marquez. Cond. Andre-Caplet.

TUESDAY 8 to 11:20. ALIDA. Weingartner, Gay, Zenatello, Anconsa. Cond. Weingartner.

Time for License Vote Not Changed

Bill Proposing That Liquor Privilege Question Be Disposed Of at State Elections Is Rejected on Test Ballot

OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN

In the Senate late yesterday, the bill to have the vote on granting liquor licenses taken at the state election rather than at municipal elections as at present, was rejected, President Coolidge ruling as well taken a point of order that the measure was not properly before the Senate since a bill of similar nature already had been rejected.

After amendment the Senate passed the resolutions protesting against the passage of the Burnett-Dillingham restriction of immigration bill now pending in Congress. The amendment made the protest apply to the literacy test provided for in the national bill and not to the bill in its entirety.

The Senate reconsidered its engrossment of the bill relative to borrowing on insurance policies on the motion of Senator McLane, and then postponed discussion of the measure to Tuesday.

At the request of Governor Walsh, the bill forbidding the transportation of destitute or neglected children in patrol wagons was recalled from him yesterday by the Senate and amended to allow use of patrol wagons in case of an emergency.

In the Senate the committee on the judiciary reported adversely on bill to provide compensation for persons confined in jail who are not indicted.

Cities reported a bill to make the annual salary of the chairman of the Boston excise commission \$5500, and of the other members \$5000. They now receive \$3500 and \$3000.

Public lighting reported adversely on the Clemons petition for a change in the law relative to depreciation in municipal lighting plants, and also a bill to put all employees of the board of electric light commissioners under civil service.

The Senate refused to concur with the House in the amendment to the bill relative to vagrants, making it apply to all cities. President Coolidge appointed Senators Doyle, Wells and Mack a committee on conference.

Police Merit Bill Passes

In the House late yesterday the bill requiring promotions in the Boston police department to be made on the basis of the results of competitive examinations under the civil service regulations was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 65 to 46. Representative Lomasney again charged that Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara is not fair in promoting men on the police force. Other members replied that Mr. Lomasney was favoring the measure on personal grounds.

There was no opposition to the motion of Representative Bates to assign the debate on the woman suffrage amendment for Thursday, March 26.

It was voted not to reconsider rejection of the bill to have cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston and Cambridge share in the expense of maintaining the bridges across the Charles between these two cities.

On a rising vote, 39 to 7, the House rejected Representative Morrill's bill to abolish the Senate of Massachusetts.

Some Reports Adverse

The bill to prevent the election of more than one county commissioner from any one city or town was disposed of by the acceptance of an adverse report.

Adverse report was made by the committee on legal affairs on the petition relative to the assignment of wages of public employees, and on the petition for the regulation of bill boards. The same committee reported a bill forbidding city or town clerks to charge fees for certificates required under the child labor law.

Public service reported a bill to put building commissioners, inspectors and similar officers under civil service.

Railroads reported adversely on the bill to abolish grade crossings in Quincy.

Metropolitan reported unfavorably former Mayor Fitzgerald's fire hazard measure. This was done because the fire hazard bill of the Chamber of Commerce was preferred.

It was also voted to reconsider the adverse action of the committee on the Boston and Chelsea tunnel bill, which had been rejected and was called back from the Senate. Representative Cassassa of Revere and Representative Robinson of Chelsea were made a sub-committee to draw a new bill.

Legal affairs, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative McMorrow of Boston that plants and flowers might be put on Sundays.

Public service, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Cassassa of Revere that the superintendent of fire alarms in Revere be placed under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

Cheaper Phone Rates Urged

The committee on mercantile affairs yesterday gave a hearing on the bill reducing telephone rates within a radius of 25 miles from Boston, so that messages between Boston and Scituate shall cost no more than 10 cents if less than five minutes and between points within the zone. The committee argued that the question was one for the public service commission and the hearing was closed.

Mayor Schumaker and City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden urged that cities and towns through whose streets conduits and pipes are laid for the trans-

mission of gas and electricity be allowed to exact an excise tax of 50 cents a linear foot.

A hearing was also given to petitioners for and opponents of the bills to abolish the giving of trading stamps by merchants.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD TO NAHANT TO BE CONSIDERED

Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs Reports Favorably on Resolve to Investigate

Favorable report was made today in the Senate by the metropolitan affairs committee on a resolve that the metropolitan park commission investigate and report to the next General Court, the cost of improving Nahant road over the state reservation. Other reports were: Public lighting, leave to withdraw to Elmer E. Dawson on his petition for legislation to determine the elements of value of gas and electric light plants when taken over for municipal lighting.

Leave to withdraw to James A. Thomas on his petition for a new fish and game commission to consist of a commissioner and two deputy commissioners at salaries of \$3000 and \$2000 respectively.

Leave to withdraw to Herbert F. French on his petition to admit the fraternal society of employees of the United States railway mail service to do fraternal insurance in this state.

EXTENSION WING ON STATE HOUSE TO BE FAVORED

Representative Edward M. Dahlberg of Boston, House chairman of the committee on State House and libraries today said that his committee probably will report favorably Monday a bill providing for the construction of a wing extension on the westerly side of the State House as well as on the easterly side.

The plans for the State House extensions contemplated a westerly wing extension at some future time but provided only for a short extension to the west at the present time.

MERCANTILE BILLS ARE REPORTED

In executive session this forenoon the legislative committee on mercantile affairs voted to report a bill that all food, except shell fish and fish put up in original packages shall be sold by weight.

Also leave to withdraw on bills for reduction in telephone rates within 12 miles and within 25 miles of Boston; on bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in grocery stores; on bill for district local option in Boston on liquor licenses, and reference to next General Court at request of petitioner on the bill for better telephone rates and service.

BAY STATE PEACE CHAIRMAN CHOSEN

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Bellevue, the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of Arlington was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Samuel B. Capen as the president of the board of directors.

The committee appointed to arrange for the state convention of the society to be held in Springfield May 4 and 5 includes Dr. Bushnell, Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary, and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes.

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE SOUGHT

Henry D. Cohen, business agent of the I. W. W. rainbow makers, and J. Margoulis, president and treasurer of the St. Louis Rubber Company, Congress street, conferred this morning with Frank M. Bump and Charles G. Wood of the state board of conciliation and arbitration. Both sides will appear before the board tomorrow morning to try and adjust the strike against the company.

"L" EXTENSION TO BE HEARD

Proposed extension of the Boston Elevated railway over the Mystic river into Malden will be given a hearing jointly by the public service commission and port directors next Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at No. 1 Beacon street.

Legal affairs, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative McMorrow of Boston that plants and flowers might be put on Sundays.

Public service, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Cassassa of Revere that the superintendent of fire alarms in Revere be placed under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT MEET

About 300 members and guests attended the twentieth anniversary of the Daughters of Vermont Club held at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon. Past presidents of the club and the president, Mrs. Henry R. Stone, received.

CAP HORN RECORD CLAIMED

SAN FRANCISCO—A new record for rounding Cap Horn is claimed by Captain Watson of the oil-burning steam freighter Santa Cruz, which arrived from New York Thursday. The time was 47 days and four hours.

WOMAN WANTS COUNTY OFFICE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kate L. Cowick, principal of Longfellow school on the Kansas side, has announced herself candidate for the Democratic nomination of county treasurer of Wyandotte county, the Star says.

STATE FOREST TAXATION LAW CHANGE URGED

Discussion of Radical Revision as Advised by Recess Commission Occupies Attention of the Committee at Hearing Today

RESULT OF STUDIES

Forestry officials, taxation experts and representatives of commercial organizations appeared before the legislative committee on taxation at the State House today to favor the proposed forest taxation act presented by the taxation commission appointed by Governor Walsh. This act comes as a result of the adoption of the constitutional amendment permitting the classification of wild or forest lands. It proposes to encourage the growth of timber.

William D. T. Tretry, chairman of the commission, presented the bill. The speakers were introduced by former Senator Claude Allen, who appeared for the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the American Forestry Association. Representative Frederick S. Delafield of Lenox favored the bill and registered the name of Representative Matthew A. Higgins and Charles J. Bullock, taxation expert of Harvard, as also favoring it.

Professor Bullock said the present taxation system forced the premature cutting of timber and forbade any considerable investment in afforestation in the Commonwealth. As a result he said there was in progress a rapid disposal of one of the largest assets of the state.

He pointed out that the act provides for three new taxes being substituted for the present tax and these three will not amount to as much as the present tax. They are to be called forest land tax, forest commutation tax and forest product tax. The first would place an assessment of about 8 to 10 cents on each acre of registered land; the second would be levied upon the growing timber and the third upon the timber when cut.

No owner of woodland is forced to take advantage of the act. It is to be entirely optional with the owner. If he desires its benefits he must apply to his land registered.

That section of the commission's report recommending the exemption of all state-owned forest land was considered by the committee on agriculture yesterday. The major section, which has to do with a more equitable collection of assessments on private forest and wild land, of which there are about 1,000,000 acres in the state, is the subject of today's public hearing.

After a study of the methods of forest taxation employed in other states and in Europe, the commission decided that the best results would be obtained from a combination of land and income taxes. Under the present system the tendency of the various localities is to overtax such property and thus discourage the growth of timber.

An abrupt transition would be effected by enforcing only a combined income and land tax at once, and many communities would suffer financially, however. For this reason the commission has introduced a third factor in its proposed law, a "commutation" tax levied upon the standing timber assessed in 1913. Briefly, the commission would propose that the towns shall not increase their taxes on growing timber and forest land and thus discourage forestation, but shall collect instead a commission of not less than five nor more than nine citizens and voters of the town who shall have all the powers and duties of the officials or boards so abolished."

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS SPEAK

Candidates for the twelfth district seat in Congress continued their campaigning last night. Five of its candidates addressed the monthly meeting of Branch 5, Federal Civil Service Employees Association at the American house. Redmond S. Fitzgerald, who could not be present, was represented by John J. Lally. All candidates promised support of the Hamil bill now before the House of Representatives providing for the pensioning of government employees.

The candidates in the order they were introduced were: James B. Connolly, street commissioner; James A. Gallivan, Daniel T. O'Connell, Thomas M. Joyce and John J. Lally, representing Senator Fitzgerald.

SIEGEL BANK AID IS AIMED

ALBANY, N. Y.—To conserve the funds of the defunct Siegel store bank, a resolution was introduced in the Assembly Thursday that the attorney-general and superintendent of banks be instructed to represent the depositors, without pay, in all legal proceedings.

WAKEFIELD LIGHT HEARING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Claiming that in reducing rates for gas and electricity, this town will be selling the two commodities below cost, the state gas and electric commissioners have called a hearing to be held in the town hall Monday morning.

"PILATE'S DAUGHTER" PLAYED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first professional performance of the miracle play, "Pilate's Daughter," by the Rev. Francis L. Kenzel, was given at Parsons' theater here last night.

DE LUXE BOOK TRIAL RESUMING

Further examination of witnesses in the "de luxe" book trial in the superior criminal court resumes today before Judge Chase.

SEVERAL BILLS ARE REPORTED IN THE HOUSE

Committee Disposition of Legislation Proposed Is Made Public—Some Measures Opposed

Committee reports have been received in the House as follows:

Mercantile affairs, reported bill on petition of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures that packages of merchandise be marked so as to indicate the contents.

Public health, reported bill on petition of Michael M. Davis, Jr., to provide that members of the district police shall be retired at 65.

Insurance, leave to withdraw, petition of Fred S. Elwell that life insurance companies be authorized to separate investment and insurance.

Metropolitan affairs, referred to next General Court, petition of Representative Lawler for the construction of a tunnel in the Dorchester district.

Public health, leave to withdraw, petition of Clarence A. Charles to provide that drugs dispensed in hospitals shall be dispensed under the direction of a registered pharmacist.

STANDARD FOR ICE CREAM IS SOUGHT IN BILL

In executive session at the State House this morning the legislative committee on public health voted to report a bill (H. 1822) to fix the standard of ice cream that it shall contain not less than 12 per cent of butter fats and that all violations of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than \$10.

It was also voted to report in new draft a bill for the keeping and sale of sausages, Representative Mulveny being appointed a subcommittee to frame the bill.

Leave to withdraw was also voted on these bills: For restricting the time of keeping articles of food in cold storage (H. 267); on inspection of food by the state board of health (H. 1998).

VOTE BY TOWNS ON COMMISSION RULE FAVORED BY BILL

Schofield Measure Allowing Ballot on Government Plan Is Reported in the House

Favorable report was filed with the clerk of the House today by the legislative committee on towns on a bill to permit any town to set up a modified commission form of government by town meeting vote. The bill was introduced on petition of former Senator George A. Schofield of Ipswich.

Section 1 provides:

"Any town, at a town meeting called for the purpose, at which an official ballot shall be used, and the polls kept open during the same hours as now required for a state election, may vote to discontinue the election of such officers or boards as the town may designate and to terminate the term of office of those officers or boards holding office, and may elect in place of such officials or boards a commission of not less than five nor more than nine citizens and voters of the town who shall have all the powers and duties of the officials or boards so abolished."

SENATE ACTS ON PRIVATE BANKS

In the Senate today the following order was adopted and sent to the House: Ordered that the bank commissioners is hereby requested to inform the General Court whether in his opinion existing laws of the commonwealth protect sufficiently employees and others who make deposits of money with their employers and others whose principal business is other than banking, and, if the said commissioner should be of opinion that there is not now sufficient protection for such depositors, he is hereby requested to inform the General Court what additional legislation should be enacted, also, whether, in his opinion, such deposits should be prohibited.

LUMBER DEALERS TO APPEAL

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The New Hampshire Lumber Dealers Association yesterday decided to ask the interstate commerce commission regarding the Boston & Maine railroad refusing free return of car stakes and the furnishing of wire for cars at cost.

MR. GOMPERS TO DECIDE

After seven union carpenters through their agent had complained to the state board of conciliation and arbitration today regarding a renewed controversy on doorbells, it was agreed that Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., be asked to decide.

STATE AID FOR MOTHERS URGED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state commission on relief for widowed mothers on Thursday reported in favor of state allowances for needy widows with children.

FAIRHAVEN CHURCH CALLS PASTOR

FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—The Unitarian Memorial church here has voted to extend a call to the Rev. George Hale Reed of Belmont to become pastor of the Unitarian church in Fairhaven.

CHILDREN WILL MAKE BROCKTON A GARDEN CITY

Plans Being Made to Engage at Least 2000 Pupils in Raising and Canning of Fruits and Vegetables as Part of Training

WILL SELL TO STORES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Through its school children Brockton is planning to be a veritable garden city this year and in the future one of marked linguistic accomplishment.

Public service, reported bill to provide that members of the district police shall be retired at 65.

Insurance, leave to withdraw, petition of Fred S. Elwell that life insurance companies be authorized to separate investment and insurance.

Metropolitan affairs, referred to next General Court, petition of Representative Lawler for the construction of a tunnel in the Dorchester district.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FLANNEL CASES GOOD FOR SILVER

Frequently odd table silver will come in a pasteboard box from the jeweler, and we open it to find that the piece is swathed only in tissue paper. If we are careful, and, indeed, if we wish to save ourselves the work of frequent polishing, we must replace the silver in the tissue each time that the silver is used. This is more or less of a trouble, and not nearly so simple a matter as slipping the silver into a flannel case, says the Washington Herald. These cases can be made of two strips of dark flannel. They may be as long as desired, and contain as many compartments as one wishes to make. One of practicable size is two feet long and a foot wide. Divide it into about 2½-inch compartments. This size compartment will accommodate almost any ordinary piece of flat silver. A larger case may be made for the larger flat silver.

To make the case, cut two strips of the flannel, one two feet by 12 inches and the other two feet by 11 inches. Either hem the top 24-inch edges of these two pieces or buttonhole them in silk that matches the flannel in color. Join the two pieces together by stitched or buttonholed seams on the lower 22-inch edge and the two 12-inch sides. Run rows of machine stitching up and down the case (each row will be 11 inches in length) to form the compartments. Hand sewing will not be sufficiently strong. The half inch difference in the strips forming the case appears at the top. One edge being a half inch below the other enables one to more readily get at the silver when it is encased in the compartment. At the center of one 12-inch end place a 2½ narrow ribbon or tape to tie about the case when it is rolled up, to keep it from unfastening and allowing the silver to slip out.

A dark garnet flannel or canton flannel is a very good shade for such cases. This is the color commonly used by jewellers for the purpose.

STEW, ECONOMICAL AND TASTY

Two varieties, white and brown

Stewing is allowing food to simmer in a small amount of hot water for a long time. A simmering heat is that just below boiling point. This is the most economical way of cooking foods, as all the juice and nutriment are retained.

There are two varieties of stews made from meats, says the Woman's World, the white stew or fricassee, and the brown stew or ragout.

A close covered saucepan is best for making stews, which may be cooked in the oven, on top of the range or in the fireless cooker. Any food, no matter how cheaply purchased, which requires long, slow cooking, becomes expensive if cooked over a fire run for that purpose alone. Some thrifty housewives cook such dishes over the heating stove, on the furnace or in the oven while baking a rice pudding, apples or potatoes.

The time depends, of course, very much on the quality of the meat, but no meat will stew satisfactorily in less than from 1½ to two hours, and the latter time is to be preferred.

White stews are made by putting the meat on to cook in a small amount of cold water. They are brought slowly to boiling point, and held there until the meat is heated through to the center, then the heat is lowered and kept at a simmering point until the meat is tender.

Chicken fricassee is a dish that is always popular. Special care should be given to thoroughly cleaning the skin before the fowl is cut. A small vegetable brush and warm water containing soda should be used to wash it. Rinse carefully and cut into pieces. An old fowl can be made palatable and tender if an hour extra is allowed for its cooking. Chicken for stewing may be started either in hot or cold water. If put into boiling water and the heat lowered, the juice and flavor are retained in the meat; if put into cold water, the gravy will contain more of the nourishment and flavor.

As the gravy is to be used with the meat, there is no waste when cold water is used. Chicken is much more wholesome if the cover is left partly off during stewing. When cooked the chicken should be removed at once from the liquid and cooled quickly.

When it is half done, or after it has been on an hour, add the seasonings, and continue to cook until tender. The time necessary to cook the chicken will vary according to the size and tenderness of the fowl, but for an ordinary three or four pound chicken an hour and a half are needed. Pour nearly all the liquid from the chicken, leaving just enough to partly cover it. Have ready dumplings and place them in such a way that they rest on the chicken instead of in the liquid; they should be separated enough to allow them to rise without touching. A large, round saucepan rather than a deep narrow one should be used for stews when dumplings are to be cooked. As soon as the dumplings are put in, cover the saucepan entirely, and allow them to cook 12 or 15 minutes, the length of time depending upon their size. The fire should be hot enough to keep the saucepan full of hot steam during the entire 12 minutes. Care must be taken to keep the stew from sticking to the bottom. If cooked over gas, this may be prevented by using an asbestos mat under the pan. The saucepan cover should not be lifted until the dumplings are done.

Place the chicken and dumplings on a large serving dish, and pour over them a gravy made from the chicken liquor, sea-

ORANGES AND LEMONS AGAIN

Further uses recommended by Mrs. Farmer

Recommending greater use of lemons and oranges, Fannie Merritt Farmer gives these recipes in the Woman's Home Companion:

Lemon Cream Rice—Pick over one half cupful of rice, cover with cold water and let soak overnight. Drain, put in double boiler, add three cupfuls of rich milk and cook until rice is soft. Add one half cupful of sugar, the grated rind of three fourths of a lemon, one and one third tablespoonsful of lemon juice, three fourths of a teaspoonful of salt and yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten. Cook five minutes, turn into a slightly buttered pudding dish and cool. Beat whites of two eggs until stiff and add two tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly, then add one fourth teaspoonful of lemon extract. Spread top of pudding with mixture and bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. Serve with orange sauce.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Lemon Bread Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in a saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water; place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatine which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a brick mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seed and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonsfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonsfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

thickens slightly. Remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glazed cherries.

Orange Puffs—Work one third cupful of butter until creamy, and add one cupful of sugar gradually, while heating constantly, then add two eggs, well beaten. Mix and sift 1½ cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonsfuls of baking powder and a few grains of salt, and add alternately with one half cupful of milk to first mixture. Fill buttered and floured individual tins two thirds full of mixture and bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. Serve with orange sauce.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Jellied Lemon Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in a saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water; place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatine which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a brick mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seed and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonsfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonsfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

thickens slightly. Remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glazed cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Jellied Lemon Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in a saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water; place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatine which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a brick mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seed and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonsfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonsfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

thickens slightly. Remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glazed cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Jellied Lemon Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in a saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water; place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatine which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a brick mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seed and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonsfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonsfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

thickens slightly. Remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glazed cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Jellied Lemon Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in a saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water; place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatine which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a brick mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seed and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonsfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonsfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

thickens slightly. Remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glazed cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Jellied Lemon Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in a saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water; place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatine which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a brick mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seed and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonsfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonsfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

thickens slightly. Remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glazed cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Jellied Lemon Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in a saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water; place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatine which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a brick mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seed and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonsfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonsfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonsfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

TIME-SAVER FOR SEWING-ROOM

FLOWERED CREPE FOR GOWN

This material to be much worn

A supply of extra bobbins for your sewing machine may be bought for a few cents each, and saves much time that is ordinarily spent in emptying and refilling, writes a contributor to the Delin-
erator. I keep eight on hand for staple sewing, filled respectively with white cotton from 50 to 100, and white and black silk, with six others for special work. A convenient rack for keeping bobbins that the white thread may be numbered may be made from a small block of wood with parallel grooves, each groove made to hold one bobbin, and numbered with the size of its thread. If for circular bobbins, a strip of wood with nails driven into it so as to stand up will answer the purpose, and each nail may be numbered at its base with the size of thread that its bobbin is to carry.

Flowered crepes are wonderfully beautiful this season and are to be extensively worn for afternoon gowns and all purposes of the sort. This one shows the new raglan sleeves in the blouse and the peg top skirt that makes such an important feature of early spring styles.

The chemisette is of chiffon with hemstitch edging and the frills are of net, while the girdle and trimming band are of velvet, for touches of velvet with crepe are always beautiful.

The styles mean simple and easy making and no difficulty in the fitting. This gown, for example, can be run together in a few hours without any possibility of failure. It can be developed successfully in a great many different materials, although crepes are especially fashionable. Charmeuse, as a matter of course, is beautiful; wool crepe makes the most attractive gowns; and there are some silk and wool mix-

tures that are both pretty and inexpensive.

New Senate Plan Would Place Suffrage Before States

When Resolution for Amendment to Constitution Is Defeated Proposal for Bringing Topic Before States Is Made

WOMEN GET MAJORITY

WASHINGTON—The Senate will be called upon soon to consider Senator Shafroth's proposed amendment to the constitution requiring each state to vote on granting suffrage to women upon petition from 5 per cent of its voters.

This resolution was offered Thursday after the Senate, by failing to record a two thirds vote in its favor, had rejected the proposed constitutional amendment granting the vote to women throughout the country.

The vote was 35 for the measure to 34 against it. A two thirds affirmative vote was required for passage. Suffragists point to the majority of one as proof that their cause scored a triumph in defeat and was much stronger than its opponents had conceded. The returns indicated that if all 96 senators had voted for the resolution it would still have lacked the requisite support.

The Senate voted as follows:

For amendment—Ashurst, Brady, Bristow, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark (Wyoming), Gallinger, Gronna, Hollis, Hughes, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lane, Lea, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Norris, Owen, Perkins, Poindexter, Ransdell, Shafroth, Sheppard, Sherman, Smoot, Stephenson, Sterling, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend, Works—35.

Against amendment—Bankhead, Borah, Bradley, Braundge, Bryan, Catron, Dillingham, DuPont, Gore, James, Johnson, Lee (Maryland), Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Martine, Oliver, Overman, Page, Pittman, Pomerene, Reed, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Swanson, Thornton, Tillman, Vardaman, Weeks, West, Williams—34.

Fourteen Democrats and 21 Republicans voted for the resolution, while 22 Democrats and 12 Republicans voted against it. The growth of suffrage sentiment in the South was indicated by the favoring votes of Mr. Lee of Tennessee, Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Mr. Sheppard of Texas and Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana.

Announcement was made for Senator Root that if present he would have voted against the resolution. Similar announcements were made for Senator Fall of New Mexico and Senator Saulsbury of Delaware. Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island announced that if he had not been paired he would have voted in the resolution.

Senator Chilton of West Virginia said that if he had not been paired he would have voted for the resolution.

Announcement was made that the following senators who were absent would have voted for the resolution if they had been present:

Crawford, Cummins, Penrose, Smith, Arizona; Smith, Michigan, and Walsh.

No announcement was made for Senator O'Gorman as to how he would have voted if present.

Thursday's action, following weeks of debate, during which many leaders in the movement pleaded for postponement of the final vote, marked the climax of a campaign launched here the day before the inauguration of President Wilson. The resolution was introduced by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and the woman suffrage committee later authorized Senator Ashurst to report it favorably.

Senator Vardaman led a movement among the friends of woman suffrage in the South to repeal the fifteenth amendment to the constitution by which the states are prohibited from denying the right to negroes to vote.

With the negro question removed, he said, he favored the granting of suffrage to women. His proposal was defeated by 48 to 19 and a proposition by Senator Williams to give the ballot to white women only was defeated by 44 to 21.

President in Conference

President Wilson Thursday conferred with Senator Jones of Washington, informing the senator that there was absolutely no basis for conclusions to which he had referred in a Senate speech Wednesday to the effect that the tolls proposed was the price to be paid as a result of negotiations with Great Britain for non-interference by other powers in the submission to the legal voters of said state

NEW HAVEN ROAD AGREEMENT EXPECTED TO BE MADE SOON

President, Attorney-General and Chairman of Transportation System of New England all Declare That Terms Can Be Made Readily

WASHINGTON—Agreement between the department of justice and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on the terms of the final dismemberment of the transportation system to comply with the Sherman law is expected to be reached within a short time. The President and Attorney-General McReynolds both expressed their entire satisfaction with the situation. Chairman Elliott of the New Haven also said he was hopeful of an understanding being reached soon on all important questions in dispute.

Messrs. Adkins and Gregory, the department's experts who have been handling the case, have returned from New England, where they have been examining the road's waterfront properties, and also have inquired into the personnel of the trustees proposed for the Massachu-

sets, the Rhode Island and the Connecticut trolley systems. It is announced that these trustees have been virtually agreed upon, as also those who are to be trustees of the Boston & Maine stock.

It is thought the New Haven will be permitted to gain its point to the effect that the trustees be able to sell the Boston & Maine stock in the definite time agreed upon an appeal for an extension of time may be taken to the courts.

It is reported the department of justice holds that, whatever the decision of the interstate commerce commission on the appeal by the New Haven people to continue owning and operating their Sound lines, the department still has the right to test in the courts whether or not the ownership and operation of the lines is in restraint of trade as forbidden in the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mexico and for England's defense of the Monroe doctrine.

Later Senator Jones made a statement to the Senate, asserting that he had not wished to misrepresent anybody, that he had referred to the conclusions as he had read them in a newspaper and that it was due to the President that he expressed to the Senate his flat denial of the matter.

Senator Jones' resolution calling upon the President for information as to the position of other governments on the tolls question comes up again today. Senator Bristow will make an effort to have it referred to the canals instead of the foreign relations committee.

New Lobby Charges

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, the lawyer of the congressional committee of the National Suffrage Association, made the following statement regarding the new proposition:

"Every equal suffragist, of course, shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such state such question shall be so submitted, and if voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting the women such equal rights the same shall then be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Plan Finds Favor

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, the lawyer of the congressional committee of the National Suffrage Association, made the following statement regarding the new proposition:

"Every equal suffragist, of course, shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such state such question shall be so submitted, and if voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting the women such equal rights the same shall then be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such state to the contrary notwithstanding."

"But we want federal legislation, and the new amendment cannot fail to find favor, because each state legislation gives its last analysis to the voters of that state the right to pass upon whether women should have equal political rights with men."

"If this resolution is adopted the many and irksome legislative barriers will be removed, and the people will vote directly for or against this proposition."

Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the suffragists' congressional committee, issued a statement, in part as follows:

"The two weeks discussion of this momentous question in the Senate has demonstrated beyond all doubt that more than two thirds of the members are suffragists. They honestly believe in the political equality of men and women, but they do not yet appreciate that this is a question for federal legislation, but contend that suffrage legislation lies solely within the rights of the states."

A statement issued by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, regretted that the Democratic leaders in charge of the suffrage amendment in the Senate allowed that measure to be wrecked for the time being by forcing it to a premature vote."

Toll Debate Is Near

While the President and Democratic members in both houses will support his position for repeal of Panama tolls exemption are confident that the repeal will pass by a comfortable majority, few believe that the majority will be large. Debate on the repeal will begin in the House Saturday, when a rule will be offered limiting debate to 15 hours.

In the Senate action by the committee on inter-oceanic canals on a repeal bill submitted by Senator Owen may be taken today or Saturday.

Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the committee, considers the matter of taking up the resolution today.

Tolls exemption repeal was opposed today by Representative Murdock, leader of the Progressives in the House, in a formal statement defining his party's stand.

The Progressives in Congress are substantially a unit against the proposition to repeal the tolls exemption clause; both Democrats and Republicans are hopelessly divided," said Mr. Murdock.

"All three parties covenanted with the people to exempt coastwise passage. To scorn the mandate of the people now is to violate the principle of representative government and to surrender the sovereignty of the American people.

There is no violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the exemption. The machinations of the transcontinental railroads and their allies make imperative our uncompromising adherence to American principles. The terms of the treaty are with us. We could not violate them and keep the respect of other nations. If we misread them against our own we cannot keep our own respect."

President in Conference

President Wilson Thursday conferred with Senator Jones of Washington, informing the senator that there was absolutely no basis for conclusions to which he had referred in a Senate speech Wednesday to the effect that the tolls proposed was the price to be paid as a result of negotiations with Great Britain for non-interference by other powers in the submission to the legal voters of said state

Mexico and for England's defense of the Monroe doctrine.

Later Senator Jones made a statement to the Senate, asserting that he had not wished to misrepresent anybody, that he had referred to the conclusions as he had read them in a newspaper and that it was due to the President that he expressed to the Senate his flat denial of the matter.

Senator Jones' resolution calling upon the President for information as to the position of other governments on the tolls question comes up again today. Senator Bristow will make an effort to have it referred to the canals instead of the foreign relations committee.

New Lobby Charges

That prison contractors had paid him since 1908 to work against national legislation which would hamper prison contract work was admitted by Edward Boyle of Chicago, former treasurer of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, before the Senate lobby committee today. He said he was now working against the Hughes bill which would prohibit interstate shipment of convict-made goods.

Because of a desire to give this meeting the character of a national conference an effort is being made to have every section of the country adequately represented. So far only preliminary arrangements have been made, but invitations to attend the conference have already been sent out.

The officers of the organization are as follows: L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, president; Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania, Samuel M. Lindsay of Columbia University, and Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, vice-presidents; J. P. Lichtenberger of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary, and Stuart Wood of Philadelphia, treasurer.

LABOR EXEMPTION IS TO BE URGED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson made arrangements Thursday to confer with Senator Hughes and members of the House interested in obtaining a provision in the proposed new antitrust legislation which would exempt the operations of labor unions and cooperative farmers organizations from prosecution under the Sherman law or other statutes. The President is understood to be opposed to the proposed exemption.

Vice-President Votes

Vice-President Marshall cast his second vote in the Senate Thursday when a tie vote resulted on a motion to take up a bill providing for the sale of certain

Montana coal lands to the Republic Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The Vice-President's vote brought the bill up out of order. Senator Welsh offered a number of amendments. The bill seeks to give the railroad company a coal supply for its own use.

To Consider Prohibition

To consider the resolutions to provide for a constitutional amendment for national prohibition the Senate committee on judiciary has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Senators Chilton (chairman), Fletcher, Shields, Borah and Dillingham. This sub-committee will hold hearings on the subject to begin April 16.

Alien Bill Reported

WASHINGTON—The Burnett immigration bill was reported favorably to the Senate Thursday. It retains the literacy test.

Bank Guarantee Put Off

Plans to provide during this session for a national system for guarantee of bank deposits have practically been

dropped. Paramount importance of the anti-trust and rural credit bills preclude consideration of the proposals. This subject is expected to be a feature of the next session.

ECONOMISTS TO TALK OVER THE MONROE DOCTRINE

PHILADELPHIA—Each of the six sessions of the eighteenth annual meeting to be held by the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 3 and 4 will be devoted to some important aspect of the subject, "Present International Relations and Obligations of the United States." Special attention will be given to the Monroe doctrine and the Mexican situation.

Because of a desire to give this meeting the character of a national conference an effort is being made to have every section of the country adequately represented. So far only preliminary arrangements have been made, but invitations to attend the conference have already been sent out.

The officers of the organization are as follows: L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, president; Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania, Samuel M. Lindsay of Columbia University, and Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, vice-presidents; J. P. Lichtenberger of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary, and Stuart Wood of Philadelphia, treasurer.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"The Land of Promise" A play in four acts by W. S. Maugham (Special to the Monitor)

WASHINGTON—The Land of Promise is written for those who have acquired a taste for theatergoing. The habit of going to a theater engenders a love of "situations," of lines that provoke easy laughter and equally easy emotion, and of characters one can classify without much diagnosis. A "situation" is usually a violent affair involving a clash of bodies, opinions or feelings. Sometimes it is all three together, and then the situation is something tremendous.

Audiences on these inspired occasions leave the theater feeling very much better, having quite forgotten themselves for the space of half a second. Perhaps the most popular situation, and one that may be enjoyed in ordinary family life, is a quarrel. A man may not agree with his brother as to the motives of a cabinet minister when neither of them personally know, hence a clash of opinion. The one may return to the other that if the minister is dishonest he is at least good enough for the fools who are hoodwinked by him, provoking a clash of feeling. From that point one may naturally and easily get to a clash of bodies, the apex of the unsophisticated drama.

Now drama of this kind must be handled skillfully if it is to be effective, especially if it is to take in the stalls of a London theater. For the people who occupy these expensive seats are extremely sensitive to appearance, instinctively feeling that those who "judge righteous judgment" may be disregarded as mere faddists. So the business of the popular playwright is to create a picture of life that shall outwardly resemble the affairs, the feelings and the thoughts of men and women, concealing, under a show of realism, the fact that the whole belongs to the world of the theater.

Mr. Maugham's play in four acts is a very effective piece of theatricalism. Every one's attention is held, almost to the last.

It is, moreover, very well acted throughout; Mr. Godfrey Tearl's performance being described as "just 'it'" by some one who apparently knew what the sort of man who builds his own "shack" in Manitoba is like. What you feel is wanting in the play is an intimate knowledge both of the people and of the places. There is nothing about "Norah Marsh" to show the 10 years she spent as a companion to a terrible old lady. Mr. Maugham has to account for her utter lack of self-restraint in the second and third acts, by saying that she sometimes flew out at the old lady.

Ten years of such a life leaves its mark on a character, a character as unrestrained and provincial as Norah's. When, cruelly disappointed by a legacy, she is obliged to go to her brother's farm in Canada, she bickered with the hired man, Frank Taylor, and, worse still, quarreled with her brother's uneducated wife. She has, indeed, quite a second-rate suburban little mind, without any of the give and take of a well-bred woman.

Then, in a moment of anger, she asks Frank Taylor to marry her, and, since "women are scarce in Manitoba," he accepts. In the third act we see a still more violent quarrel between Norah and her husband, a sort of fight between a small vicious cat, and a heavy, good-natured, but, ultimately, roused mastiff. The woman behaves like a fool, and the man like a brute, and the man wins. But, in the last act, we have the man confessing that he is beaten. He had got implicit obedience and a comfortable home, but he discovered he wanted love. All, however, ends as it should. Norah tells her husband she has learned to respect and to love him, and, refusing a comfortable situation in England, agrees to face a life of honorable hardship.

The play is a thoroughly skillful piece of work, for everybody, to the smallest part, has a chance of acting, and every chance is taken by an excellent company. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, though she acted magnificently, did not seem altogether the woman for the part. Norah is such a fool, and Miss Vanbrugh is so obviously quick-witted you could not believe she would have bungled things so helplessly. Still, like all the work of this intelligent actress, it was a fine performance quivering with vitality and nervous energy. Among the others, Mr. C. V. France was admirable as a kindly buffer between the two violent tempered women. A packed house appeared to enjoy itself to the utmost.

WENTWORTH WORK SHOWN

Third annual exhibition of the work of the students of the Wentworth Institute, Huntington Avenue, Roxbury, took place last evening. It is estimated that 5000 persons were present.

APPRAISERS PLANS TO BE CHANGED

WASHINGTON—At the request of Representative Peters the plans for the appraisers' stores in Boston have been changed so that the driveway from Northern avenue will be enlarged, permitting horses on large vans to stand within the building.

FREIGHT INCREASE PUT OFF

WASHINGTON—A series of bills filed with the interstate commerce commission by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie and Northern Pacific railways, proposing increases of freight charges, have been suspended until July 23.

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1

Filene's
Men's No-tip
Barber Shop and Manicuring
is on the Second Floor

Here is Coat News for Men

New Spring Regent and Balmacaan Topcoats as low as \$20. British made coats, American made coats and British tweeds made up over here. Some are tweeds with a dash of blue and green, brownish tweeds, black and white with green and blue high spots, heathers and oxford gray knitted coats.

More Conservative Spring Coats are all-wool silk lined oxford or black coats that are \$16, but ought to be \$20.

Winter Coats are leaving us now at prices from \$10 to \$27.50. These coats sold earlier in the season at \$20 to \$65. To buy any of these coats now for next winter is like putting money in the bank at compound interest.

(Second floor—by escalator)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO BAY BRIDGE MEASURE IN SENATE

City Planning Board Meets Today to Map Out Work

(Continued from page one)

when the place of William C. Ewing whose term expires on that date, will have been filled.

Would Interest Public

As the board is purely an advisory function of the city government, with no executive or administrative powers, it is considered by the members of the board that their recommendations must carry the force of public endorsement. Therefore, the question of how they can get the public interested in their activities will be the first subject for consideration. One measure along this line of activities has already been announced. The board, it is said, will endeavor to hear members of the Massachusetts and the Boston real estate exchanges and Boston members of the Legislature on the question of housing for the laboring classes.

Invitations General

On problems of general planning the board will invite members of every industry and business, social and civic clubs. It is announced that the committee will slight no effort to keep in constant communication with those who are willing to take part in the work. To make this more attractive to those who may have ideas on any civic subject, as well as for reference records, the board has provided an exhaustive card listing system which offers historical record of every recommendation offered and by whom.

To List Property

Another item to be considered will be the listing of all city properties. It is the purpose of the board to have the many properties now owned by the city but of which there is no comprehensive record, listed as to their location, their value, size, present use and development possibilities.

It is also expected that a plan for playgrounds throughout the city will be devised. The board will later take up the subject of resurfacing school grounds that are paved with brick.

While the subject will not be touched on at this afternoon's meeting, it is stated that the planners propose the renaming of every street in the city which is duplicated.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SENIORS ARE TO HONOR FACULTY

Senior class members of Simmons College at the refectory, on Brookline avenue, tonight will have as their guests the faculty of the college, the occasion being the regular spring entertainment. Miss Constance G. Ekstrand, chairman, with the assistance of Inez E. Bassett, Margaret A. Potter and Margaret M. Knell, is in charge of the affair.

There will be some "shadow plays," selections by a few members of the glee club, a mock faculty meeting and take-offs on several of the instructors.

This week the Simmons Club of Boston entertained the faculty at the Engineers Club room, Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue.

CITY CLUB TEAMS WIN FUND SOUGHT

Concluding its 10-day campaign to raise \$150,000 with which to complete the construction of its new clubhouse, the Boston City Club announces that the desired sum was oversubscribed by \$1100, the final day, Thursday, \$62,450 being secured. At a celebration dinner at the close of yesterday's campaigning, Commander E. R. G. Evans, a member of the Scott expedition to the South pole, and Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa spoke. Judge Oscar Leser of Baltimore was also a guest.

I. W. W. CHECKED AT COOPER UNION

NEW YORK—Because the efforts of the I. W. W. to capture a Socialist meeting held to discuss the unemployment problem led to a riot in Cooper Union, which for a time threatened to grow to serious proportions, the police cleared Cooper Union and dispersed a crowd of 1000 persons in Seventh street, just off Cooper square, Thursday night. Joseph O'Carroll and Jack Morris, leaders of 300 youths making up a band that marched with O'Carroll from Rutgers square, were arrested.

MILITIAMEN TO TRY NEW MANUAL

Requesting an opinion of the new manual for non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry of the organized militia of the United States, the war department has sent to Adjt.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson extracts of this new book. Copies are also to be sent to each company commander of the infantry organizations. Some of the subjects that are discussed are, the morning march, loading of army wagons and autos, marching, making camp, camp services and duties.

FIVE SEEK MAYNARD PLACE

MAYNARD, Mass.—For superintendent of streets, there are five candidates, Frank Whitney, the incumbent, John J. Driscoll, former street superintendent, Simon Parker, Daniel Parmenter and Fred Boothroyd.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL CLASS PLANS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Wishing to bring together as many as possible of the members of the graduating class of 1875 of the English high school for a fortieth anniversary reunion next year, members of the 1875 class association are striving to get in touch with all the other members of the class. The association has a membership of 59 resident members and six

ment, Henry W. Estabrook, Joseph McKay Gibbons, Edward A. Cutter.

Among the resident members of the class are Frank M. Forbush, lawyer; Frederick A. Farrar, copper manufacturer; George Adams, who was captain of cadets in 1875. Twenty years later his son was captain of cadets in the same school.

Other members are Charles C. Ryder, cotton manufacturer; Frederick H. Lane of New York, a woolen manufacturer; William A. Hopkins, a hardware dealer; Benjamin J. Bowen, an artist now living in Concarneau, Brittany, France. Mr. Bowen comes over every five years to meet with his former classmates and has signified the intention of coming next year. Charles S. Damrell of the Boston building department is another member of the class. He is active in civic and military organizations.

Still others are Allen Arnold, a banker; Edwin C. Miller, of piano fame; Fred



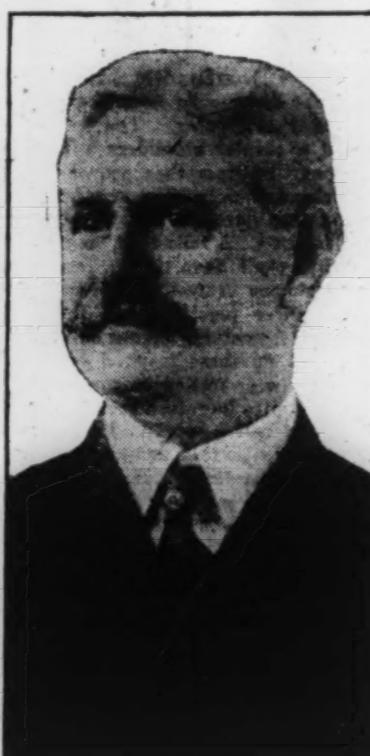
ALFRED H. BARTLETT
President Class of 1915

non-resident. It has located 50 other members of the class.

At its thirty-ninth anniversary dinner last Monday plans were made for a special celebration next year. Committees were appointed to decide upon the form it would take and make other arrangements. It was decided to have present as guests some representative of the graduating class every fifth year beginning with 1880, a representative of the school at large, and the present headmaster, John F. Casey. Members will be asked, also to bring their sons.

Officers of the association are Alfred H. Bartlett, president; Bruce R. Ware, vice-president; Charles S. Parr, secretary; Charles C. Ryder, treasurer; T. E. Duffly, George H. Frazier, William C. Cherrington, Francis S. Allen, W. N. Irving and H. B. Brownell of Taunton, executive committee.

Committees on the celebration are as follows: Finance, Alfred H. Bartlett, Charles C. Ryder; dinner, Charles C. Ryder, Alfred H. Bartlett; entertain-



CHARLES S. PARR
Secretary Class of 1915

Sawyer, merchant; William E. Alger, consular agent at Honduras, Central America; Charles F. Morse, United States deputy marshal; J. Miles Standish, Charles H. Utley, Arthur M. Waitt, railroad engineer of New York; Francis S. Allen, woolen manufacturer; James Boyd, manufacturer, Philadelphia; Alfred H. Bartlett, wholesale merchant; James A. Bouye, banking; Edward A. Cutter, broker-banker; Louis Strauss, merchant; William E. Davenport, insurance; Charles S. Parr, advertising.

EXPLORER TELLS OF HIS CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIP

Dr. Spinden Writes of Adventures Encountered in His Travels in British Honduras for Museum of Natural History

WILL GO TO MEXICO

NEW YORK—In a letter to a friend in this city Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, who is conducting an expedition for the American Museum of Natural History, tells the experiences he has encountered since starting out from Belize, British Honduras, where he established his headquarters before invading the rivers, lakes and jungles of Central America. Dr. Spinden says:

"We are on board the Thistle, and sailing up the old river on the way to El Cuyo, which is on the western frontier of British Honduras."

He says that the members of the expedition left Belize the day before just before sundown and that they tied their craft to a bamboo bank below some swift flowing rapids. The explorers reached the place about midnight right in the heart of the jungle country, with spreading ceibas and graceful cocoanut palms nearby.

According to the letter Dr. Spinden and his party, which includes a Mr. Morley, are now continuing on the first part of a two months' trip into the interior region of Yucatan, where they hope to visit the ruins of a number of famous cities, and then afterward they plan to proceed into Mexican territory. Much of the traveling, however, will be accomplished in Guatemala.

WOMEN TEACH AMERICANISM To teach American ideas, the social service committee of the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club is conducting meetings at the Civic Service house, Salem street, North End. The first was held Thursday and the second will be held March 24.

FUEL CO. OFFICIALS SENTENCED SAN FRANCISCO—The three officials of the Western Fuel Company who were recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the federal government were sentenced to imprisonment Thursday night.

MAYOR CURLEY SOON FACES DEBT LIMIT LOAN QUESTION

Council Again Passes Order Similar to One Three Times Vetoed by Mr. Fitzgerald Last Year—Sixty Clerks in Assessing Department Affected by Salary Cut

Before the street loan order for \$500,000 within the debt limit passed at a special meeting of the city council yesterday goes to Mayor Curley for final approval it will have to pass a final reading before the council not less than two weeks from yesterday. In such case and in event of the mayor's approval the loan will then be made, exercising for the first time the law passed two years ago granting the right to borrow inside the debt limit \$500,000 a year for a period of five years.

Council passed a similar order three times last year which was vetoed by former Mayor Fitzgerald each time because he believed the money should have been taken outside the debt limit. Sixty clerks of the assessing department will be affected by the mayor's order to Chairman Daily of the board of assessors to cut the salaries in his department of all clerks receiving over \$1000 to the extent of 7 1/2 per cent. This the mayor says will amount to nearly \$8000 per year saving.

ART

CHICAGO—From March 24 to April 19 the Chicago Art Institute will have an exhibition of the works of the Belgian sculptor, Constantin Meunier. In the bulletin of the institute is the following notice: Constantin Meunier, Belgian, 1831-1905, in some respects resembled the French Millet. He chose many of his subjects from the life of peasants and laborers, and executed them in a deeply sympathetic way. His impatient technique, however, differs widely from that of Millet, who always manifested a profound respect for his medium. His most extensive public work is a monument to labor at Louvain, from which some of the full-size reliefs will be in this exhibition. Most of the collection is of statuettes and busts in plaster and bronze, about 90 in number. These are accompanied by 17 paintings in oil and water color, and 40 or more pastels, drawings, and sketches. The descriptive catalogue is prepared by Christian Brinton of New York, who is a friend of the Meunier family.

The trustees of the B. F. Ferguson sculpture fund have under consideration the matter of erecting on the West Side a monument commemorative of the admission of Illinois to the Union in 1818, to be made by Henry Bacon. The Ferguson fund amounts to about \$1,100,000. After the payment of certain charges and annuities the annual income available for sculpture, is about \$34,000. The fund was established to provide an annual income for the erection in Chicago of a statue commemorative of historical events. The only completed monument is the Lorado Taft "Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes," which was erected last summer in Grant park, adjoining the Art Institute on the south.

The trustees of the Art Institute are the trustees of the Ferguson fund. They have commissioned Mr. Taft to prepare full-size models of his proposed "Fountain of Life" to be erected on the Midway, on the South Side, in plaster, ready to be cut in marble. The preparatory models are to be completed within five years. The cost will probably amount to \$50,000. The contract goes no further, although Mr. Taft's general plan for the beautification of the Midway by a series of ornamental bridges over a canal, with the "Fountain of Life" at one end and another symbolic fountain or group at the other, has many admirers.

Mr. Taft has done some work on the "Fountain of Life," having been giving time to it for several years. He has shown small plaster models at the Art Institute. There is sufficient money available in the fund at the present time to cover all obligations, including this new commission.

The annual memberships in the institute, which numbered 273 in the first year, 1882, have increased to 2500. The total receipts from these annual memberships have amounted to \$550,000, without which, the trustees say, "it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the museum." The membership fee is \$10 and entitles the member and his family to all the privileges of the Art Institute for one year. This includes special exhibitions, lectures, concerts, etc. Other sources of revenue, aside from gifts and bequests, are from life memberships of \$100 each, which were established in 1897, and of whom there are more than 1200, and governing life memberships of \$400 each, of which there are 47.

In the 32 years since the Art Institute was established the receipts from members, and interest on these funds have amounted to \$878,894.81. These funds have been used to pay the expenses of maintaining the museum, and adding to its treasures. The use of the ground is given by the South park commissioners. "Life memberships are proving an excellent means of endowing the Art Institute and at the same time guaranteeing the privileges of the Art Institute to its members for life," says a note in the last bulletin. The number of visitors to the galleries, to the library, to the lectures and concerts, and the number of students, show steady gains.

QUINCY MAKES PROTEST

QUINCY, Mass.—Declaring the proposals for equipping the Charlestown navy yard with facilities for shipbuilding would result in an impairment of Quincy industries the Quincy Board of Trade has forwarded a letter of protest to Senator Lodge at Washington.

WOMEN TEACH AMERICANISM

To teach American ideas, the social service committee of the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club is conducting meetings at the Civic Service house, Salem street, North End. The first was held Thursday and the second will be held March 24.

CEREAL SUIT HEARING BEGUN

CHICAGO—That oatmeal manufacturers before the passage of the Sherman act joined to control prices was the testimony of H. F. Dousman, first witness in the examiner's hearing in the government's dissolution suit against the Quaker Oats Company.

N. E. TEACHERS OF ENGLISH TO MEET HERE TOMORROW

Training of Pedagogues to Be Principal Subject of Discussion at Jacob Sleeper Hall

"Training of English Teachers" is the subject to be discussed by the New England Association of Teachers of English at its thirteenth annual meeting tomorrow. The meeting will be in Jacob Sleeper hall of Boston University and will begin at 9:45 a. m. The first part of the meeting will be given over to the consideration of business after which the report of the committee on the training of English teachers will be made.

The college equipment for the English teacher in subjects other than English, will be presented by Samuel Foss Holmes of Worcester Academy. Discussion of the report will be participated in by Supt. F. E. Spaulding of Newton, Prof. Henry W. Holmes of Harvard, and William Orr, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts. Prof. William Allan Neilson of Harvard will make a summary of the discussion.

After an intermission Prof. William Lyons Phelps of Yale will give an address, the subject of which is "A Literary Pilgrimage in England."

STATE HARBOR MEN AT SALEM

Members of the state harbor and land commission arrived in Salem at noon today, were received by the local officials, and conducted on a tour of the harbor. The visit is in anticipation of consideration of a petition for a state appropriation of \$5000 for widening the channel and dredging the South river to a depth of 10 feet. For the latter work the Salem Electric Light Company has offered to pay one half the expense.

WALTHAM MAN REELECTED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Alexander Starbuck has been reelected president of the Waltham Historical Society.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I have received an intimation from Jerome D. Travers, says H. H. Hilton in Golf Illustrated, that he expects to arrive in this country about April 1, so it is evident that he has decided to leave nothing to chance in respect to getting ready for the big event in May. According to his present intentions he will have about seven weeks' practice before the first ball is struck off the tee. The rest of the work is largely a rehabilitation of Charpentier's early cantata, "The Poet's Life."

As lecturer, Miss Grant outlined the scenes as they appear in paint and canvas on the stage and she ran through the action in its broad bearings. She then, as reader, took up her manuscript and presented the blank verse narrative in five episodes, corresponding to the epilogue and four acts of the drama. She recounted the facts of the opening scene, which shows Julien and Louise at the Villa Medicis at Rome. She continued with the succeeding pictures of the Temple of Beauty, as a devotee to which Julien desires to be initiated; of the peasant life scene, in which Julien finds much solace but not permanent satisfaction; of the shore scene in Brittany and Julien's native fields; and finally of the scene at Paris, with the mock temple and the vision of the lost Temple of Beauty.

MARSHALL-CLARK RECITAL

In Jordan hall Thursday evening Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist, and Miss Ethel Damon Clark, pianist, gave joint recital before an enthusiastic audience. Their program opened with the C minor sonata of Grieg for violin and piano. There followed a solo number by Miss Marshall, the Saint-Saens Concertstück in A major; solos by Miss Clark, comprising Mozart's rondo in A minor, Liszt's étude in F minor and Chopin's scherzo in E major; and finally three pieces by the violinist, as follows: Chopin's nocturne; Debussy's "En Bateau"; Wieniawski's Polonaise in D major. Miss Marshall's accompanist in her solo pieces was Alfred DeVoto.

The annual membership in the institute, which numbered 273 in the first year, 1882, have increased to 2500. The total receipts from these annual memberships have amounted to \$550,000, without which, the trustees say, "it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the museum." The membership fee is \$10 and entitles the member and his family to all the privileges of the Art Institute for one year. This includes special exhibitions, lectures, concerts, etc. Other sources of revenue, aside from gifts and bequests, are from life memberships of \$100 each, which were established in 1897, and of whom there are more than 1200, and governing life memberships of \$400 each, of which there are 47.

The annual membership in the institute, which numbered 273 in the first year, 1882, have increased to 2500. The total receipts from these annual memberships have amounted to \$550,000, without which, the trustees say, "it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the museum." The membership fee is \$10 and entitles the member and his family to all the privileges of the Art Institute for one year. This includes special exhibitions, lectures, concerts, etc. Other sources of revenue, aside from gifts and bequests, are from life memberships of \$100 each, which were established in 1897, and of whom there are more than 1200, and governing life memberships of \$400 each, of which there are 47.

COL. GOETHALS SAILS TODAY TO RESUME DUTIES

NEW YORK—Col. George W. Goethals leaves here today for Colon, where on April 1, he will be installed as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

Before he left Washington Thursday, Colonel Goethals had a conference with Secretary Garrison and received the latter's approval of the persons selected to head the various branches of the permanent government on the isthmus. Salaries of the officers also were fixed.

Lieut.-Col. William V. Judson, corps of engineers, who has been serving as one of the isthmian canal commissioners, has asked to be relieved from duty on the isthmus. His request will be granted.

But there can be no shadow of doubt that he missed his Schenectady putter very much. Not that he always puts with this weapon when playing in America. I have often seen him using an ordinary aluminum club of stereotyped form; but he would appear to be a player who likes to change the class of putter he is using at comparatively frequent intervals. Directly he loses confidence in one stamp of weapon, he pulls out the other from the bag. At Westward Ho! he would, no doubt, have been much happier had he been allowed to revert occasionally to a Schen

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

INVESTMENTS—Choice, centrally located, good properties at bargain; also new income properties, bringing 10 per cent net. E. A. STANFORD, 2800 Shattuck ave., Berkeley, California.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASHLAND, N. H.—Furnished bungalow, overlooking White mountains; rent \$275, with \$1000. MISS LEWIS, 500 5th ave., New York, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

SEA SHORE LOTS
\$50 and upwards. Send for booklet FAIRVIEW LAND CO., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET—BROOKLYN

PRIVATE FAMILY offers refined person outside room large apartment; telephone electricity; 10 minutes subway; near Park \$3. References exchanged. RAINIERS, 180 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

CLOTHING

MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will pay cash; old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEEZER, 1236 Massachusetts ave., Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 302.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington Ave., member of a large, successful family for pressing, altering, and repairing.

HELP WANTED—MALE

CIRCULATION MANAGER
DRY GOODS, established 1898, now enjoying a national circulation and an exclusive record for doing things, requires a few men for his circulation department. The man chosen must be prepared to travel or devote his entire time to one territory. Address, stating experience and references, PRESIDENT, DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 120 W. 22d st., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—French girl 20 to 25 years old, for private banking house; prefer one living in South End or Roxbury. Address with full particulars and lowest salary P. O. Box 1615, Boston.

CANVASERS for high class novelties, polishing cloth for silver or metal, and shoe polish. Address HEDLEY NOVELTY CO., Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—A teacher in New England or Eastern states for a thoroughly sound and reliable business woman; understands office management, direction and supervision of employees; familiar with fire, insurance, and banking; has had a private secretary in professional line; capable stenographer and accountant; a corporation, firm, or individual employee, may address ANDREW J. BAILY'S CO., 315 Phila. Bank bldg., Phila., Pa.

R. W. PILLSBURY
CANDIDATE FOR
N. H. GOVERNOR

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry has announced his candidacy for Governor at the Republican primary. He declares the present Democratic administration in New Hampshire is inefficient. If elected he promises to devote his whole time to the interests of state economy.

Mr. Pillsbury was a candidate for senator in 1912, being defeated by Senator Henry F. Hollis, and was a candidate for Governor in 1906 and 1908.

MR. BRYAN PRAISED
FOR PEACE POLICY

LINCOLN, Neb.—In honor of William Jennings Bryan, the Lincoln Bryan Club held a dinner here Thursday night. Mr. Bryan sent his regrets. Republicans and Democrats took part alike. The speakers were Governor Moorehead of Nebras., Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Governor Cox of Ohio and Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri.

Of the administration's Mexican policy, Senator Robinson said:

"Secretary Bryan is the originator of our policy of 'watchful waiting.' He hopes for peace; he labors to recognize and promote every agency designed to establish justice and mercy among the nations. If in the end our armies must invade that land, who will asperse the great commoner for raising his voice in warning?"

WELLESLEY IS
MAKING PLANS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Examination by experts of College hall at Wellesley College which was practically destroyed by fire Tuesday has just revealed that much of the brick used in the lower stories of the building can be utilized in the reconstruction work. The establishing of administration offices temporarily in fraternity houses on the campus is progressing rapidly.

A meeting of the trustees was held yesterday after which Bishop William Lawrence, president of the executive committee, said he would call the trustees together again within a few days to take definite action toward getting the college into working order.

HARVARD BOARD
LIST NOMINATED

Members of the governing board of the Harvard Union at a meeting last night made these nominations for officers and committeemen of the union for 1914 and 1915:

President, Major Henry Lee Higginson '55, Boston; vice-president, S. B. Pennock '18, Syracuse, N. Y., and J. C. Talbot '15, Milton; secretary, K. Bromley '16, New York, and F. W. Busk '16, New York.

REVERE AS CITY
MEETS DEFEAT

REVERE, Mass.—Voters at a special town meeting Thursday night defeated the project for a city charter to replace the present town form of government.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 12c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dorothy Vernon
Toilet Water
AND 17 OTHER EXCELLENT
TOILET PREPARATIONS

For Sale Everywhere
The Jennings Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

VORL is a deliciously palatable and absolutely pure flavor, for cakes, custards, candies, ice cream, etc., and is made from the finest alcohol vanillin extract, because Vorl flavor remains in the article flavored, where alcoholic extracts evaporate, therefore goods flavored with Vorl taste better. Two-ounce bottles at your grocer, 15 cents, by mail 20 cents. THE VORL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUY Grocery and Provision Business, near Boston; owners want to retire, cent, and growing location; fine furniture business over \$2000 a week. Mass. Assn., \$20,000. Address only C. SUMNER, room 634, 120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL

Miss Herrick's Studio of Expression 115 Hemenway Street, BOSTON. Normal and Professional Courses in Dramatic Art, Private Instruction or Class Work. Summer course for experienced teachers and readers. Miss Herrick was formerly of the faculty of LELAND POWERS SCHOOL.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

MILLINERY

The Selection of a Becoming SPRING HAT IS AN ART

Our Large Variety in Both Style and Price Will Greatly Assist You.

J. L. NIENSTEDT E. D. GAULT
61 GRATIOT, CORNER BROADWAY, DETROIT

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A SPECIAL SHOW OF Striped Silks for Spring

To make up into Russian Blouses, waists, skirts and entire gowns, these striped silks are everywhere favored. In the present special showing are striped satin and surah twills, striped plisse crepes, striped taffetas, silk tapestry, novelty Lyons taffetas, crepe nouveau, crepe de chines, plaid silks, as well as a specially arranged display of the new black silk textures. The colors are quite unusual, the designs authoritative, the qualities dependable. And you have the added advantage of seeing the silks in a flood of pure, natural daylight, for this is

THE HUDSON DAYLIGHT SILK STORE
The J. S. Hudson Co.
Two Big Stores in One

DETROIT

Opposite Newcomb Endicott

MRS. NORBURY

French Frocks

17 E. Grand River Av.

NorbroShop

Blouses,
Under Muslins,
Negligees.

2nd Floor

MRS. BROWN

Phone Cherry 5350 R

Our Candies represent the highest art of the candy makers' craft.....

NEXT TIME TRY

KUHN'S

Kuhn Bldg.
216 Woodward Av.

Lunch Room Open

8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DETROIT

Individual Modes

in Women's Tailored Suits,

Coats, and Skirts, charming

Dresses and exquisite French

Blouses.

Also Furriers and experts

in the safe Cold Storage

of Furs.

The ROLLINS Co.

Successor to

THE HOUSE OF GEORGE

259 Woodward Av., Detroit, Mich.

STATIONERS

Stationery, Printing

and Fine Binding

The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1842

SCHOOLS

Waverley

HOME AND DAY

School

51 Rosedale Ct., DETROIT, MICH.

Phone Hemlock 503 J

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative.

K. A. MORRIS, Washington

Building, Detroit, Mich.

REVERE AS CITY

MEETS DEFEAT

REVERE, Mass.—Voters at a special town meeting Thursday night defeated the project for a city charter to replace the present town form of government.

CLEANING AND DYEING



CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST with its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING
AND
DYING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works.

Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL

115 Hemenway Street,
BOSTON.
Normal and Professional Courses in Dramatic Art, Private Instruction or Class Work. Summer course for experienced teachers and readers. Miss Herrick was formerly of the faculty of LELAND POWERS SCHOOL.

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
INCORPORATED
FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND

NO 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES
Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.

Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

AUG. S. SPIEGEL Co.

Delicatessen Stores
and Restaurants

137 Summer St. 216 Friend St.
(near South Station) (near North Station)
Sausages fresh from our factory every day
Business Established 1843

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
BOSTON

For 87 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Delta.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES
BELIEVING THAT QUALITY WOULD BE APPRECIATED IN POTATOES AS IN OTHER FOODS, WE ARE PLACING UPON THE MARKET THROUGH THE MERCHANTS WHO ARE KNOWN FOR THE HIGH QUALITY OF THE GOODS THEY CARRY, THE VERY BEST POTATOES OBTAINABLE IN ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.

Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM OF THE CROP, THE CREAM OF THE STATE.

CHARLES W. SHARP

High Grade Meats

Poultry, Provisions

Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST. BOSTON

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

BANKS

FURNITURE

For

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS EDUCATIONAL

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street

Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

A FEW DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE ROOM SUITES TO LET UNFURNISHED

L. H. TORREY, Mgr.

Tel. Back Bay 3180

Copley Square Hotel

Exeter and Blagden Streets
HUNTINGTON AVENUE

BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—

200 with Private Baths

SUNDAY HOME DINNER
1-8 P. M. \$1.25 per cover
\$1.50 up without bath. \$2.00 up with bath
Sitting Rooms, Bed Rooms and private bath
\$5.00 up.AMOS H. WHIPPLE,
Proprietor

COPEY-PLAZA

BOSTON'S NEWEST HOTEL

Sunday Evening Dinner de Luxe 7 to 10. Special Music.

"The Superlative in Excellence"

The charge for rooms and restaurant is reasonable and the service excellent.

Single Rooms with Bath \$3.00 to \$5.00
Double Rooms with Bath (2 persons) \$5.00 to \$8.00
Two Double Suites from Back Bay Stations

EDWARD C. FOGG, Mgr. (Recently with Hotel Belmont)



EDUCATIONAL

YOU ARE INVITED

to an exhibition of the work of the students of

The Fenway School of Illustration

comprising paintings and drawings for books, magazines and commercial purposes, at the Fenway Studios, 30 Ipswich Street, during the week of March 23rd.

Every day, from 10 to 5.
Every evening, except Saturday, from 7 to 10.

Develop the Best that is in Your Boy

THE latent faculties and genius your boy may possess will have a better chance to develop in the inspiring atmosphere and moral environments of a school like the Manoy School than in the crucible of the public school. Inspiringly situated, with a beautiful seaview overlooking Long Island Sound, this school offers a real home to its pupils. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. Upper and lower schools. Graduates in all leading colleges. Faculty of experienced, college-bred teachers. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Laboratories and manual training shops. Gymnasium 100 x 50 feet, with basket ball courts, bowling alleys, etc. For information and booklet, address

LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, Connecticut

THE PRINCIPIA
A CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING
From kindergarten to college entrance the Principia trains young people in academic and special studies under college-trained specialists. It indicates high ideals and surrounds the youth with a wholesome, inspirational atmosphere.

Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

THE PRINCIPIA ST. LOUIS

SEA PINES
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Distinctive. Devoted to Developing
Genuine, happy, sane life; personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by
whole-some, beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Captain's daughters are
famous for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. 100 acres; pine
groves; 1000 foot tennis courts. Ponies. Efforts are especially put forth for results in character
and education. New Equipment. Gymnasium. Music. Modern Drawing. Domestic Arts. French.
Spanish. Special courses in all branches of study. Patrons and enthusiastic in-
structors. Address Rev. THOMAS BICKFORD, Miss FAITH BICKFORD, Principals. F. O.
Box F, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

For Western Girls
College preparation and fine athletics in their
own bright climate.

For Eastern Girls
Equal educational advantages and a superior
climate. THE MRS. WOLCOTT SCHOOL,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and
Wellesley. Send for circular.

**ADVERTISEMENT WRITERS
WANTED**
by department stores, merchants, manufacturers.
Big demand, small supply. Our graduates earn
\$1500 to \$12,000 yearly. Write for information
about our Correspondence System of in-
struction. POWELL SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING,
Inc. (Est. 1901) 1181 Broadway, New York
Building, Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

Modern and Ancient Languages
for any purpose.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE
in all subjects
New England College of Languages
120 Boylston St., Boston.

SCHOOL INFORMATION
FREE Catalogs of all boarding schools for
the U. S. schools. Write wants, maintained by
the schools. Address: Mrs. Anna M. Williams, New
York; 1818 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

The New York School of Secretaries
AEOLIAN HALL, 22 W. 42nd St.
Secretarial courses only. Stenography. Secre-
tarial English, courtesy and social amenities.
C. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

THE ELY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
A country school. One hour from New York
City. County, Greenwich, Connecticut

RUSSELL SCHOOL
Evangelism, Literature, Educational Courses.
Voluntary Study. Writers' Courses. M. S. Re-
viewed. Culver's Workshops. Saturday, 4-6
P. M. Huntington Ave. Huntington Chambers

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

New England's Latest and
Last Word in Hotels

THE BANCROFT

WORCESTER, MASS.

Opened September 1st, Nineteen
Thirteen. This Hotel, embodying in
its construction features for the Con-
venience of Guests, is a hotel which
its patrons will remain un-
passed in America for years to come.

Operated by THE BANCROFT HOTEL CO.

CHAS. A. AVERILL,
President and Managing DirectorOne of the first hotels to advertise in
the Monitor

Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Transient rates from \$2
per day upwards. No rooms
without bath.Special rates on rooms
or suites taken by the
month.The Hotel where ladies
traveling alone receive ab-
solute protection.A FEW DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE
ROOM SUITES TO LET UNFURNISHED

L. H. TORREY, Mgr.

Tel. Back Bay 3180

CANADA

CANADA

Grand Trunk Hotels

CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA-ONTARIO
350 Rooms \$2 Upwards, EuropeanTHE FORT GARRY
WINNIPEG-MANITOBA
300 Rooms, \$2 Upwards, European

The Hotels Are the Latest in Construction and the Finest in Canada

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

921 Pender Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Vancouver's most modern, up-to-date

Hotel. Fireproof. Three minutes from P. O.

Finest grill in the city. F. L. WALLINGFORD, Manager

Popular prices. All baths with showers. Free bus meets all boats and trains. RATES \$1.00 UP

MODERN HOTEL

430 ROOMS

SOUTHERN

HOUSTON, TEXAS

SOUTHERN

and Her
Three
Million
Dollar
RICE HOTELand
Her
Three
Million
Dollar
RICE HOTEL

SOUTHERN

A Tourist's delight 52 weeks a year. 500
miles perfect shell road. Just 50 miles to
the Gulf; 27 miles to the Bay.GOLFING BOATING
BATHINGA Twentieth Century Model of Hotel con-
struction and equipment. 600 Rooms: 525
with bath; 15 Suite. Suites: one entire floor
devoted to Ball Room, Parlors, Banquet
Halls and Private Dining Rooms. 310 feet
Loggia Promenade. Roof Sun Parlor.

HOMER D. MATTHEWS, Manager.

THE ST. ANTHONY

430 ROOMS

SOUTHERN

San Antonio, Texas
TRAVIS SQUARE\$1.50 AND
UPWARDHas completely redecorated, added many refinements and comforts and
is preparing for the greatest fall and winter business in its history.
Guests desiring the best accommodations in San Antonio are invited to
correspond with us."ACKNOWLEDGED THE VERY BEST"
NOW UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF THE OWNERS

HOTEL WALDORF

MODERN EUROPEAN HOTEL
MODERATE RATESJACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
WINDSOR HOTELJacksonville's Finest and Florida's Largest
and Best Year Round Hotel
Conducted on both European and American
Plans. Reasonable rates assured. Cleanliness
and superior service characteristic of the hotel.
THE WINDSOR, Prop. and Manager.
A. F. WILSON, Asst. Manager.The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANSMODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most
interesting part of the city. European plan.
Rates \$ Room with detached bath \$1.00 up.
\$ Room with private bath \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

The Finest Resort Hotel in
the Worldhas been built at Sunset
Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

Absolutely Fireproof—Open all the Year

Very Attractive

Private home in Paris, France, 156 Boule-
vard Pereire—near Bals: Bals and all
modern conveniences. Few minutes to
center. Very comfortable—handsome, ex-
cellent place. Daily French lessons if
desired. References required and given.
Address L. S. M., Hotel Department,
Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ENGLAND

The VICTORIA

Newbury and Dartmouth Sta.
BOSTONIn the residential Back Bay
district, within easy walking
distance of business and his-
torical centers and near lead-
ing churches.Charming Rooms and Suites
with bath, furnished or un-
furnished, for transient or
permanent guests.

THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager

250 ROOMS
150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A.
R. & N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Pub-
lic Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House,
Faneuil Hall, Boston Public Garden, State
House, etc. Fine dining room, billiard room,
large lounge, etc. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-
class cuisine at moderate prices.

PHILIP P. FRETT, Proprietor

SUNNY CAMPS

Camp Teconnet For Girls and Young Women
On Our Own Island, China Lake, Me. New din-
ing room, billiard room, motor tennis, Land
and water sports. Under personal direction of
Mr. Charles T. Towns (Assistant Superintendent
of Schools). Address: 10 James Street, Providence, R. I.CAMP FAIRWEATHER FOR GIRLS
Franktown, N. H.Ideal vacation. Land and water sports, folk
and social dancing, picnics in groves of pine,
on mountains and lake shore. Handicrafts,
domestic science, nature talks.

Illustrated booklet.

MISS E. FAIRWEATHER, Director.

556 Chapel Street, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

CONCORD, N. H.
EAGLE HOTEL

MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE

Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

O. J. PELREN, Manager

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.

Beacon Hill, Opposite State House

Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally lo-
cated, superb view; rooms hot and cold
water \$1.00 up and; private bath \$1.50 up.
Send for booklet.

STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL LENOX

The Ideal Transient
Hotel of BOSTON, MASS.Well appointed, conveniently
located. Cuisine and service un-
excelled. Attractive rates.P. F. BRINE,
Managing Director.

Boston Avenue

HOTEL VENDOME

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments
and location. Attractive for permanent and
transient guests and more convenient for auto-
mobile parties.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

THE COLONIAL INN
CONCORD, MASS.UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
FREDERICK SUTTER, ProprietorCook's Restaurant
ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS
AND VISITORS

88 Boylston Street, Boston

The Monitor is read in
every English-speaking city
in the world

SIXTEENTH SEASON

A Camp for Boys on Swanley Lake, N. H.

Unexcelled Equipment and Advantages</

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

Prince George Hotel
NEW YORKFIFTH AVE.
and 28th ST.800 ROOMS
ALL WITH BATHSGEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager.
Formerly of Parker House, Boston,
and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.Highest standards.
Moderate prices.
Unexcelled cuisine.
All comforts and con-
veniences.Central location near
shops and theaters. One
block from Elevated
and Subway Stations.Grand Foyer for Ladies
and Gentlemen. New addition
on Ground Floor.Room and Bath, \$2.00
up. Two Persons, \$3.00
and up. Parlor, Bedroom
and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue

RESTAURANT FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Rates \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway and crosstown car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping

District. 460 Rooms with Telephones. Bath Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

COMFORT WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

HOTEL WOODSTOCK

FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

365 ROOMS

270 BATHS

EUROPEAN PLAN
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE
COURTEOUS ATTENTION
MODERATE PRICES

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND BOOKLET

THE MADISON SQUARE

27 Madison Avenue

NEW YORK

Facing Madison Square Park

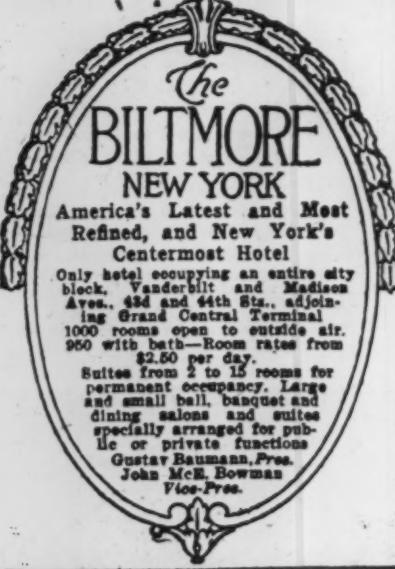
40 East 26th Street

"The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against
tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination."The Madison Square" is a residential hotel, but desirable transient
guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance.

Inquiries will have immediate attention.

BURTON F. WHITE

Resident Manager

SHOREHAM
HOTELH STREET, N. W., AT FIFTEENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan

Fireproof

Magnificently located in the center of the most
fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the
Financial district, only one block from the Treasury
and White House grounds and convenient
to the places of interest.The Shoreham has been entirely reconstructed
and refurbished throughout, and now offers
the most desirable accommodations obtainable in
modern hotel.

Service and cuisine unexcelled.

E. E. DOWDE, Manager.

Hotel Logan

Iowa Circle, WASHINGTON, D. C.

American Plan \$3.00 per day up.

European Plan \$1.00 per day up.

Correspondence invited

WILLIAM CATTO

THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE
NUMBER OF TRAVELERS

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

THE ST. JAMES CAFE

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE., NEAR MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE

Established Reputation in Neck Bay Modest Unique Homelike

MUSIC EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

SHOOSHAN'S
CAFE
PAR EXCELLENCE

The Consignors Union

25 TEMPLE PLACE

Lunch 11 to 3

Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc.

Served and on Sale

CALIFORNIA HOTELS
AND RESORTS

NEW

The Engstrom Apartments

623 WEST FIFTH STREET

Los Angeles' Fashionable Downtown

Apartment House

FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Ninety-three Apartments, tastefully furnished with
view to comfort and elegance. Appointment and ser-
vice the best. Reduced rates. Roof Garden, Sun Parlor, Ball Room, Gentlemen's
Club Rooms. Beautiful Lobby. Perfect Ventilating, steam heating and filtered water
system throughout. PERFECT HOTEL SERVICE. NO EXTRA CHARGE
for washing dishes, daily cleaning of apartments, tele-
phones, gas or electric. Downtown—Get away from the noise

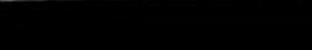
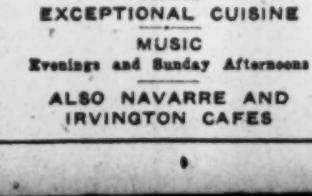
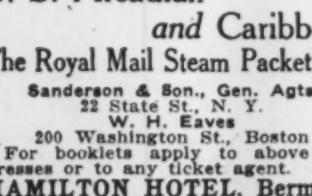
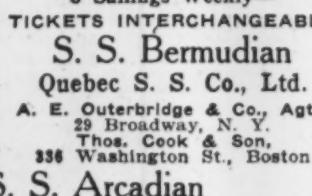
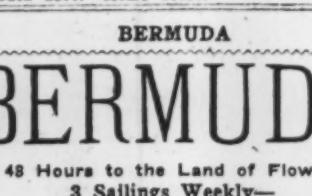
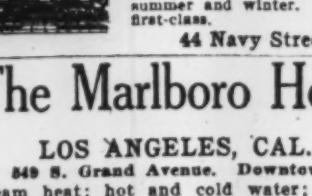
Correspondence Solicited

IN THE HEART OF
HOTEL ROSSLYNFREE AUTO BUS
Meets All TrainsHOTEL
THE NATION
AND
ROSSLYNHOTELS
IN THE HEART OF
LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

Million
Dollar
Popular
Priced
Hotel

NEW 500 ROOM FIREPROOF ADDITION TO BE COMPLETED 1914



ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Hotel Oakland
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIABuilt Around a Beautiful Floral Court and
Convenient to Fine Motor RoadsPerfect Climate Free from Fogs and Wind
Spring Every Day of the Year

The Hotel Ideal

460 Every Room with Outside Exposure 460

EUROPEAN PLAN (No Court Rooms)

Rooms from \$1.50 per day to \$7.00

Suites from \$4.00 per day to \$12.00

Advantageous Rates Permanent Guests

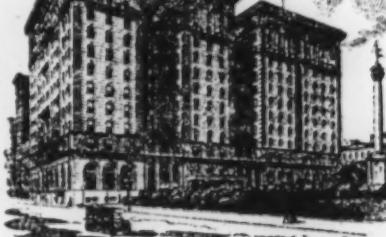
Service and Cuisine Unparalleled

Moderate Prices

Free Auto Bus Meets Trains

VICTOR REIFER, Manager

Write for Booklet

Hotel St. Francis
UNION SQUARE
SAN FRANCISCOIn the center of the city's life and
color. One thousand rooms. Largest
hotel in Western America.

European plan, \$2.00 Upwards.

Under the Management of JAS. WOODS

Hotel Clark
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HILL STREET, AT 4TH

EUROPEAN PLAN

Right in the Center of the City
Absolutely Fireproof. 556 rooms with
bath. Tariff \$1.50 to \$5.00. Free Auto
Bus meets all trains. F. M. DIMITICK,
Lessee and Manager.Los Angeles, Cal
STILLWELLGrand Avenue
Absolutely fireproof
hotels each room with
private bath. All rooms
suites. Rates \$1.50
per day and up. European
plan.The Stillwell has
just been completed, is
absolutely fireproof and
is one of the most
desirable and handsome
hotels of Los Angeles.
European plan.We make special rates
for business guests.We have special rates
for business guests.

WESTERN

WESTERN

The Blackstone
ChicagoThe House of
Harmony

RATES

Single rooms with
lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms with
bath \$3.00 \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms
with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall,
bedroom and bath
\$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

FOR A PLEASANT VISIT TO
CHICAGOStop at the Chicago Beach Hotel, in the city's most
beautiful park and residence, in the heart of the
down town noise. Only 10 minutes to loop district
stores and theaters. Delightful sociability. Dancing.
Orchestra. Special dinner rates.American Plan—
Rooms with use of bath, \$4 a day up
Rooms with Private bath, \$5 a day up
Rooms with Private bath, \$3 a day up
Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book
Address ManagerCHICAGO BEACH HOTEL
51ST BOULEVARD, HYDE PARK, CHICAGO

PORTLAND, OREGON

Hotel Portland

"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service

Harmonious Atmosphere

Moderate Rates

European Plan

Owned and operated by the Portland
Hotel Co.M. K. CLARK, G. K. KAUFMANN
Asst. Mgr. ManagerMerchants Hotel
St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor Readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$3.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY—Good appearance and education necessary. Apply by letter, GEO. W. MANFREDI, 480 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

COMPOSITOR wanted at once; steady work and permanent position for a good man; if applying by mail, state age and wages you have been receiving. Printing Dept., SHAW STOCKING CO., Lowell, Mass.

COOPER wanted on tight work. Apply in person at works, MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO., No. 20 Woburn, Mass.

ENGINEER, second-class license, to operate cross compound under chief engineer; preference given to man with some electrical experience. \$20 a week. 100 Franklin st., Boston.

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY, No. 2 Mill, Palmer, Mass.

JOB COMPOSITOR—Steady work, permanent position. E. L. HILDRETH & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

MAN experienced in testing direct current. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

ASSEMBLING FOREMAN, residence Worcester, 40, married. Al references; \$1800 year; mention 716, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Operator on pulling over machine; also Goodear sticher on men's high grade well shoes; union factory. KING & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

WANTED, April 1, good general farm hand; must have good habits and be able to milk; steady job and good home; state wages and full particulars in first letter. A. R. TUCKER, Rockfall, Conn.

WANTED—Neat, clean young man, 20 to 25, to work in office, advanced and to learn the banking business. Apply C. W. MOWRY, 115 Franklin st., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Tel. Mel. 961-M.

WANTED—Designer on jewelry and embossed silver; man with some experience with art brush to learn this work. THE ROBBINS CO., Attleboro, Mass.

WANTED—An experienced furniture salesman; steady position and good pay; apply at once in writing, giving references. SPENCER WOOD FURNITURE CO., No. 25 Hick, Mass.

WANTED—Working farmer and wife on large farm, Worcester Co.; moderate wages with share in profits. G. N. LITCHFIELD, 46 Cornhill, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted by wholesale dry goods house, young lady who has experience, moderate salary; to start, apply in own handwriting. WALKER-STETSON CO., Box E, Essex st., Station, Boston.

COLORED MAID wanted for laundry and second work; two in family. MRS. DANA, Bright rd., Belmont, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Accountant, experienced; also good experience and one familiar with measuring yard goods; wanted; those having good experience can secure permanent positions. C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE, 5 Temple pl., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wants experienced seamstress; one girl of if possible; also a young girl to assist in housework and learn dressmaking. MRS. MARTHA ANDREWS, 307 Summer st., West Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Family of 3, April or May 1, need competent, all round servant to cook, do family wash, etc.; work easy, tastes simple; only woman over 30; who wants permanent work for some years considered. B. BOLLES, Box 100, Portland, Me.

WANTED—Seller of millinery store; experience in selling and making. Apply MLLIE BERTHA, 113 Hubbardolt ave., Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL 18 years or over, neat, honest, to help care for baby and do light work; references; good home. MRS. ELIZABETH JACKIE, 2 Tufts st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEMAID wanted for 5 family; references required; \$5 a week. APRIL H. EMERSON, 102 Belmont st., West Roxbury, Mass.; tel. Bellevue 1284-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted, willing to go to country; family of 3 adults; must be good plain cook; good home; apply to employer for worthy woman. MRS. M. P. SELLECK, Mississ. Falls, Grants Mills, R. I.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for family of four. MRS. EDWARD MELOY, 25 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER, capable under 30, wanted about April 15; family 2; White mountains; \$18 monthly; vegetarian preferred; good home; refs. MRS. H. R. ALICE, 1400 Columbia st., Washington, D. C.

PLAIN SEWERS and waist finishers wanted. R. W. MASTERS, 205 Boylston st., Suite 2, Boston.

SALESWOMEN for misses' suits—Capable women from 18 to 35; only those with experience; apply daily before 10, second floor. FREDERICK P. BONEY, 315 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—A female woman, plain cook, under 25, in small family; call for work. MRS. H. M. CLAPP, 15 Monument st., West Medford, Mass.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for light housework in family of three adults in country over; must be fair cook. MRS. MARY A. BUTLER, Box 842, East Hampton, Conn.

WANTED—Waist finishers and farm workers. Apply before 9 a. m. MRS. F. H. PIERCE, Suite 20, 107 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WANTED—A refined young girl as moth for a 2 years-old baby; good health and no light work. MRS. GEO. B. PROUD, 1043 Oakleigh rd., Newton, Mass. Tel. N. 1229-M.

WANTED—Neat, trustworthy girl to assist with light housework in forenoon and afternoons; good references. G. W. NIXON, 39 Long st., Allston, Mass.

WANTED—Woman to care for adult and general housework; two in family; good home; for right part of day; call after 6 p. m. any evening. MRS. A. C. PERKINS, 56 Adams st., Roxbury.

WANTED—General housework girl in small family in Newton; no washing good home; good references. Address for particulars. S. G. GALLANT, P. O. Box 1573, Boston.

WANTED—A middle-aged Protestant woman, with household income contr. about 20 miles from Boston; good home and moderate wages. Address E. L. AWLING, 480 Columbia rd., Dorchester, 23.

WANTED—Good millinery maker; one that can sell goods. PATRICK'S BOSTON FASHION, 100 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Reliable girl to care for child afternoons and go home nights; call evenings. L. A. WISWELL, 4 Arborway ct., Forest Hills, Mass.

WANTED—Woman for general housework in small family. MRS. F. M. BATES, 56 Marlboro st., Boston.

WANTED—Working farmer and wife on large farm, Worcester Co.; moderate wages with share in profits. G. N. LITCHFIELD, 46 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—Waist draper, waist maker and sleeve finishers. Apply R. W. MASTERS, 905 Boylston st., Suite 24, Boston.

WANTED—A Protestant woman or girl for general housework; must be fond of children; comfortable room and good pay; no light improvements. Apply MRS. W. H. HORTON, 3 Dudley st., Headingley, Mass.

WANTED—A girl to do plain sewing for dressmaker. MRS. J. M. PENNY, Suite 140, Massachusetts st., Boston.

WANTED—Waist maker and

superior laundry co., Superior pl., Springfield, Mass.

WOMAN, experienced, wanted for gen-

eral housework. MRS. SHERMAN, 1724 Beaum st., Brookline; Reservoir car.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; no washing; highest wages; must be experienced and have references. Apply 2nd and after 6 p. m. MRS. L. LOWENSTEIN, 18 Wolcott rd., Lynn, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADJUSTER for sewing machines, etc. 34; will go out of town; very good references. Mention 12012, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ALL-ROUND PRINTER desires place as working foreman; 20 years' experience; A-1 workman, up-to-date and thoroughly reliable; \$20 a week. JOHN F. BARKER, 25 Elmwood, Boston.

APPRENTICE MACHINIST, 17, resident of Boston, 89 week; very good references; mention 12020, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

ATTENDANT experienced traveler, will go to Europe; in return for passage.

ASSEMBLING FOREMAN, residence Worcester, 40, married. Al references; \$1800 year; mention 716, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

ATTENDANT experienced traveler, will go to Europe; in return for passage.

CHAUFEUR—Young man; 11 years' experience with automobile concern. JOHN BALLOU, 126 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 2298.

CHAUFEUR, Butler—Colored, general inside man, orderly, quick, honest and willing; accustomed to serving parties. G. MANSON, 35 Van Winkle st., Ashland, Mass.

CHAUFEUR, private, city country; understands care of lawn, garden; go anywhere; make repairs; references. ARTHUR R. LEWIS, 43 Franklin st., Malden, Mass.

CHORE MAN (colored) workman; work of any kind; experienced foreman, houseman and servant. G. B. GEORGE, A. TELL, 10 Northampton st., Boston.

CLERICAL or other work wanted by willing worker. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

CLERICAL—American (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN (33), with all office work; 10 years' experience; good references. JOHN W. PARKER, 66 Albion rd., Waverley, Mass.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

OFFICE ATTENDANT—Intelligent, color girl desires work. E. DENNIS, 68 North End st., suite 4, Boston, 21.

OFFICE WORK (general), 20; prefers work within city limits; \$6 per week; experience; address: MENTION 12025, OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4725.

OFFICE WORK or assistant bookkeeper wanted by young lady (24); one year's experience in office work; can do some drawing; name: FRANCES COLLINS, Lawrence Ave., Waltham, Mass.

OFFICE WORK OR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (18), speaks Jewish, French and English; experience of 2 years; \$5.6 to start; good references. MENTION 12025, OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4725.

PIANIST, residence Worcester, 21; single; good references and experience. MENTION 12121, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. 03. 2950.

PRINTRESSING or seamstress; work wanted by day; some colored woman, MISS DAISY NELLEN, 104 Dartmouth st., Boston. 25.

POSITION wanted by a middle-aged American woman as companion for lady or housekeeper for small family of adults, not for child. M. A. ESTEY, 357 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 24.

POSITION WANTED in New Hampshire as working housekeeper for one or two persons; no children; country no objection. ADDRESS: M. A. ESTEY, 357 Warren st., Roxbury, Tel. B. 6181. 20.

POSITION WANTED for elderly woman in small family; light work; willing to take small pay. ADDRESS: EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1 Newbury st., Boston; tel. B. 6181. 20.

SALESCLERK, also office assistant (35); will go out of town; good references. MENTION 10480, FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03. 2950.

SEAMSTRESS experienced in mending and repairing, also in caring for children; must furnish satisfactory credentials. MISS MARIE SEIDENSTICKER, 22 Wyoming st., Roxbury, Mass. 26.

SEAMSTRESS wished work by the day; any household sewing. MRS. E. H. DILKE, 983 Washington st., Suite 2, Boston. 24.

SEWING WANTED by the day or week; experienced dressmaker. MRS. NANCY C. HOLDEN, 13 Muzzey st., Lexington, Mass. 26.

STENOGRAPIHER, practical, rapid and accurate; desires position as typist. MISS LIDA BERGER, 1601 W. 10th st., New York. 21.

STENOGRAPIHER (22) desires position in Springfield; had general office experience; \$10 week. MENTION 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4725.

STENOGRAPIHER, switchboard operator and general office work, 30; single; prefers location in city; \$8 or \$9 a week well experienced; very good references. MENTION 12022, FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03. 2950.

STENOGRAPIHER—Young lady desires position as stenographer; law office, experienced; good; moderate pay. M. DENNIS, 531 Preston st., East Boston. 21.

STENOGRAPIHER AND WORKKEEPER—Young lady would like a position as office assistant. GUSSEY MITCHELL, 352 Massachusetts av., Suite 3, Boston. 24.

STENOGRAPIHER, good experience; 25; desire position; good; unusually good references. MENTION 12025, FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03. 2950.

STENOGRAPIHER—Young lady desires position as stenographer; law office, experienced; good; moderate pay. M. DENNIS, 531 Preston st., East Boston. 21.

STENOGRAPIHER AND WORKKEEPER—Young lady would like a position as office assistant. GUSSEY MITCHELL, 352 Massachusetts av., Suite 3, Boston. 24.

STENOGRAPIHER AND OFFICE ASISTANT (18), penmanship excellent; city or vicinity; \$8 or \$9 per week; high school graduate; unusually good references. MENTION 12025, FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03. 2950.

STENOGRAPIHER—Young lady desires position as stenographer; law office, experienced; good; moderate pay. M. DENNIS, 531 Preston st., East Boston. 21.

STUDENT would give music lessons in return for privilege of practising on piano one hour a week; reply by letter only. MISS VERA ODESSA, 2 Rutland sq., Boston. 21.

TEACHER—Lady (22) wants summer position as governess (not nursery) for companion; willing to go to country; furnish references. M. CLAPP, 20 Davis st., Malden, Mass. 23.

TRAINED ATTENDANT wants position as mother's helper, housekeeper or any position of trust requiring experience. ALICE A. DILLON, 12 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone Jam. 1108-W. 21.

TRAINING COMPANY, 10, refined woman, maid, housekeeper. MRS. H. H. HARRIS, 54 Howe st., New Haven, Conn. 21.

VISITING TUTOR (German) wants employment; correct grammar and conversation; references. MARIE MIKULEC, 109 Baldwin st., Boston. 21.

WANTED—Work by day; spring cleaning; MRS. MARY ANN, 15 Jerome st., West Medford, Mass. 21.

WANTED—By an experienced woman of good ability, apartments to clean by the day; best of reference. Address: MRS. MAY HILL, 361 Allston st., Cambridge, Mass. 23.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or caretaker for apartments, with entire charge or with couple; refined woman; best of references. ADDRESS: CARRIE M. COGGESHALL, 96 Mountfort st., suite 7, Boston. 23.

WANTED—By young colored woman, housework, plain cooking or chamber work; address: LULU A. BRYANT, 125 West Leuox st., Boston. 24.

WANTED—Care of children or adult by the hour; good reader; will take any light work. ADRIELA WILDE, 104 Tremont st., Boston; tel. Trem. 2365-J. 24.

WANTED—Plain sewing with dressmaking or private family. MISS CECILY WALKER, 48 Market st., Cambridge, Mass. 23.

WANTED—Situation as attendant in office of a saleswoman. MRS. MARY A. MULLEN, Hotel Glenwood, 73 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 23.

WOMAN about 40 class would like to care for child or adult; first class references. MENTION 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. 23.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER with 2 children wants situation. MRS. NELLIE M. WESTON, Marshfield, Mass. 23.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants permanent situation; best references; good laundry; neat and economical. MISS ANNE FREELAND, 351 Warren st., suite 6, Boston. 23.

YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN would give her services to any one going to California in exchange for expenses; would act as companion. ADDRESS: ADDIE MADDIE WUPPLE, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 23.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants laundry or general housework; experienced. MISS HATTIE M. SIMMONS, 11 Moody st., Dorchester, Mass. 23.

YOUNG LADY, business experience; desires office position; good; reliable references. MISS ROSE MEYER, 20 West View st., Worcester, Mass. 23.

YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position to assist in office work; very little experience; some man's work position to look after or work on estates; can qualify with the tools at most repairs on a building; also can collect and keep accounts; position in New York or Jersey preferred. W. STONER, 23 Bond st., Passaic, N. J. 23.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position as housekeeper in or near Springfield, Mass. 4 years in last place; good references; \$15 to start. MENTION 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4725.

GENERAL WORK—Middle-aged man wants position of any kind; responsible, able and willing; good references. CHARLES DEICHES, 91 St. Marks pl., New York. 26.

HOUSEBOY (colored, 18)—Germanstown preferred; can do some; references given. C. W. C. JONES, 730 Bryan st., New York. 24.

INVESTIGATOR, experienced and capable, hard worker, wishes position with responsible firm; Al references; 33, married. G. A. HARKINS, 606 W. 137th st., New York. 21.

MAN of 50 would like any kind of employment in city or country; can furnish best reference. ALEX S. ROSS, 2207 8th av., New York city. 26.

NECKWEAR CUTTER—Young man, 23, 5 years experience in New York as neck-cutter; good; good references. MENTION 12025, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. 03. 2950.

PIANIST, residence Worcester, 21; single; good references and experience. MENTION 12121, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. 03. 2950.

PRINTRESSING or seamstress; work wanted by day; some colored woman, MISS DAISY NELLEN, 104 Dartmouth st., Boston. 25.

POSITION wanted by a middle-aged American woman as companion for lady or housekeeper for small family of adults, not for child. M. A. ESTEY, 357 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 24.

POSITION WANTED in New Hampshire as working housekeeper for one or two persons; no children; country no objection. ADDRESS: M. A. ESTEY, 357 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 24.

POSITION WANTED for elderly woman in small family; light work; willing to take small pay. ADDRESS: EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1 Newbury st., Boston; tel. B. 6181. 20.

SALESCLERK, also office assistant (35); will go out of town; good references. MENTION 10480, FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03. 2950.

SEAMSTRESS experienced in mending and repairing, also in caring for children; must furnish satisfactory credentials. MISS MARIE SEIDENSTICKER, 22 Wyoming st., Roxbury, Mass. 26.

SEAMSTRESS wished work by the day; any household sewing. MRS. E. H. DILKE, 983 Washington st., Suite 2, Boston. 24.

SEWING WANTED by the day or week; experienced dressmaker. MRS. NANCY C. HOLDEN, 13 Muzzey st., Lexington, Mass. 26.

STENOGRAPIHER, practical, rapid and accurate; desires position as typist. MISS LIDA BERGER, 1601 W. 10th st., New York. 21.

STENOGRAPIHER (22) desires position in Springfield; had general office experience; \$10 week. MENTION 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4725.

STENOGRAPIHER, switchboard operator and general office work, 30; single; prefers location in city; \$8 or \$9 a week well experienced; very good references. MENTION 12022, FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03. 2950.

STENOGRAPIHER AND WORKKEEPER—Young lady would like a position as office assistant. GUSSEY MITCHELL, 352 Massachusetts av., Suite 3, Boston. 24.

STENOGRAPIHER AND OFFICE ASISTANT (18), penmanship excellent; city or vicinity; \$8 or \$9 per week; high school graduate; unusually good references. MENTION 12025, FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03. 2950.

STENOGRAPIHER—Young lady desires position as stenographer; law office, experienced; good; moderate pay. M. DENNIS, 531 Preston st., East Boston. 21.

STUDENT would give music lessons in return for privilege of practising on piano one hour a week; reply by letter only. MISS VERA ODESSA, 2 Rutland sq., Boston. 21.

TEACHER—Lady (22) wants summer position as governess (not nursery) for companion; willing to go to country; furnish references. M. CLAPP, 20 Davis st., Malden, Mass. 23.

TRAINED ATTENDANT wants position as mother's helper, housekeeper or any position of trust requiring experience. ALICE A. DILLON, 12 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone Jam. 1108-W. 21.

TRAINING COMPANY, 10, refined woman, maid, housekeeper. MRS. H. H. HARRIS, 54 Howe st., New Haven, Conn. 21.

VISITING TUTOR (German) wants employment; correct grammar and conversation; references. MARIE MIKULEC, 109 Baldwin st., Boston. 21.

WANTED—Work by day; spring cleaning; MRS. MARY ANN, 15 Jerome st., West Medford, Mass. 21.

WANTED—By an experienced woman of good ability, apartments to clean by the day; best of reference. Address: MRS. MAY HILL, 361 Allston st., Cambridge, Mass. 23.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or caretaker for apartments, with entire charge or with couple; refined woman; best of references. ADDRESS: CARRIE M. COGGESHALL, 96 Mountfort st., suite 7, Boston. 23.

WANTED—Care of children or adult by the hour; good reader; will take any light work. ADRIELA WILDE, 104 Tremont st., Boston; tel. Trem. 2365-J. 24.

WANTED—Plain sewing with dressmaking or private family. MISS CECILY WALKER, 48 Market st., Cambridge, Mass. 23.

WANTED—Situation as attendant in office of a saleswoman. MRS. MARY A. MULLEN, Hotel Glenwood, 73 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 23.

WOMAN about 40 class would like to care for child or adult; first class references. MENTION 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. 23.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER with 2 children wants situation. MRS. NELLIE M. WESTON, Marshfield, Mass. 23.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants permanent situation; best references; good laundry; neat and economical. MISS ANNE FREELAND, 351 Warren st., suite 6, Boston. 23.

YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN would give her services to any one going to California in exchange for expenses; would act as companion. ADDRESS: ADDIE MADDIE WUPPLE, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 23.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants laundry or general housework; experienced. MISS HATTIE M. SIMMONS, 11 Moody st., Dorchester, Mass. 23.

YOUNG LADY, business experience; desires office position; good; reliable references. MISS ROSE MEYER, 20 West View st., Worcester, Mass. 23.

YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position to assist in office work; very little experience; some man's work position to look after or work on estates; can qualify with the tools at most repairs on a building; also can collect and keep accounts; position in New York or Jersey preferred. W. STONER, 23 Bond st., Passaic, N. J. 23.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position as housekeeper in or near Springfield, Mass. 4 years in last place; good references; \$15 to start. MENTION 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 17 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4725.

GENERAL WORK—Middle-aged man wants position of any kind; responsible, able and willing; good references. CHARLES DEICHES, 91 St. Marks pl., New York. 26.

GOVERNESS—Teacher, 7 years, desired residential or traveling position, teaching or in nursery; best New York references. M. L. LERCH, 78 W. Monroe st., New York. 21.

GOVERNESS—Clergyman's daughter, education, experience and tact, will take entire charge of children over 4. MISS DOROTHY WARNE, Locust Box 2012, Philadelphia, Pa. 24.

GOVERNESS—Nanny; wants position in small first-class hotel; good English woman; references; MISS ANNIE DUNNINGTON, 424 14th st., Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa. 21.

BUYERS GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

ART MILLER'S ART SHOP
4700 N. Clark Park Ave.
Expert service in framing and glazing.

CLEANERS—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains and Pillows. All men's apparel. Wm. E. Black, 6330 Madison Ave. Tel. H. P. 178.

CORSETS—Cup Comfort. Economy. Front and back lace. Perfect fitting. Brassieres and accessories. Repairs one year free. MME. CORINE 428-430 Republic bldg., 290 S. State St., Chicago. Tel. Har. 5551.

DRESSMAKING—Suits and Gowns. Miss M. G. QUIRK, 645 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 3502.

ELECTRIC CAR—Refined woman, owner and driver of luxurious car, wishes to arrange with ladies by the hour, day, week. Phone 2297 Drexel. MRS. MAE.

FIELD'S SHOP
1437 East 63rd Street
Millinery—Fancy Spring Suits.FLANDERS
222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD.
Individual Designs—Gowns and FrocksFor Every Occasion
FRAMHEIN SHOES
1000 East 63rd St.

FURRIER—SEALSKIN and other fur garments MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELED. ARTHUR FELBER, 4547 Racine Ave. cor. Wilson. Phone Edge. 8337.

GIFT SHOP (KADE)—Unusual selection novelties, hand wrought jewelry, metalware, pottery and baskets. 1316 E. 47th St.

GROCERY AND MARKET—GARNER'S 7004 N. Clark St. 513 Rogers Park. Phones 511-5276.

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. ALBERT WENDT, 1836 Foster Ave. Phone Edgewater 6665.

GROCERIES—Service, quality, fair price, efficient delivery. Orchard & Orchard, 1443 E. 53rd St. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS STEBBINS HARDWARE CO. 15 W. Van Buren St., near State.

HENRY HEPPNER & CO.

TAILORS FOR MEN
3rd Floor Mentor Bldg., 39 S. State St.

IMPORTER AND MAKER—Gowns and Tailored Suits. HELENA HOFFMAN, 2635 Michigan Ave. Tel. Calumet 2332.

IMPORTER of Chinese and Japanese Novelties for Exclusive Shops. J. P. LAWRIE, No. 17 North Wabash Ave. Telephone Central 5523.

LAUNDRY—PURITY LAUNDRY, 112 Foster Ave. Phone Edge. 4269. A trial from you will be appreciated.

MILLINERY—Conservative styles and prices. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3406 Carroll Ave. Kedzie 1494.

MILLINERY—DESIGNER PAULINE 403 Kensey Bldg. Cen. 4465

MILLINERY IMPORTERS MISS SIMPSON, MISS PUDOR Suite 601. Shops bldg. 17 N. Wabash Ave.

MILLINERY OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN THE GIRSON HAT SHOP Telephone Oaklawn 1872. 1414 E. 47th St.

MILLINERY—Daily arrivals of distinctive hats add interest to our display. E. W. WRIGHT, Suite 201, 118 S. Mich. Ave.

NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER 741 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago.

—THE LITTLE DUTCH STUDIO—Gifts out of the ordinary—for people of refinement. Leather, china, water-colors, art craft. Instruction in leather and china.

NEEDLECRAFT SHOP—JANE HOERLEIN's children's Frocks and Ladies' Wear to order. The Venetian bldg., 15 E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FACES Tel. May 2429. 429th Huron Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master tuner; will adjust. Phone Huron 4802. W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell Ave. Tuning \$2.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court, E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4801.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cuyahoga ave. Phone Superior 1635.

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

One after another of the apartment houses built in the Back Bay section for investment are finding ready buyers, and the latest parcel of this description has been purchased by Matthew W. Fallon, Jr., from Lozier Leventhal et al. It is a four-story brick building erected about two years ago at 70 Astor street, near Hemenway street, containing modern improvements, and carries a total assessment of \$45,800. The 5188 square feet of land is taxed at \$1 a foot and included in the above amount.

Property in the West End consisting of a two-story brick house and lot of land has been sold by Etta Tirk to Israel Cherry. It is located 244-246 Cambridge street, corner of Strong place, and assessed for \$29,300. The 2413 square feet of land carries \$12,700 of that amount.

Four of the purchasers of lots at the auction sale held recently by John Kiley on Jamaica road, Brookline, have had their deeds recorded and signed their intention of building dwellings at once.

SOUTH END SALES

Final papers have been recorded transferring title from Natt A. Davis to Juliette B. Ayer, a 3½ story brick dwelling on Shawmut avenue near Union Park street, together with 2099 square feet of land. All valued at \$8600 including \$4200 on the lot.

Mabelle P. Wilcox is the buyer of a 3½ story and basement swell front brick dwelling house No. 685 Massachusetts avenue, near Harrison avenue. It is taxed in the name of Mary B. Sisk for \$8600 and \$2800 of this amount applies on the 1498 square feet of land.

Another sale in the South End district was made by the owner, Lena Rosenberg to Max Luvensky, conveying title to the premises 102 Union Park street, between Harrison avenue and Albany street, consisting of a three-story and basement brick dwelling together with 1663 square feet of land. All assessed for \$5700. Land valued at \$2100.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

William W. Duckering has placed a deed upon record of his purchase from the Frank G. Lawrence estate, a frame dwelling and lot of land measuring 5000 square feet, all valued for taxes at \$5000. The land carries \$1400. The location is 46 Kingsdale street near Bernard street.

Thomas R. McDonough is another buyer in Dorchester. He takes title to an estate at 8 Lonsdale street near Dorchester avenue assessed to Lillian C. Smith et al for \$4200. The 3314 square feet of land carries \$1200 and the balance is on a frame dwelling.

ROXBURY AND CHARLESTOWN

Through the office of J. J. Billington & Co. James C. Lannon has sold to Patrick J. Healey and wife the three-story swell-front dwelling situated at 48 Guild street, near Lambert street. All assessed for \$5000, including 1600 square feet of land which carries \$800 of that amount.

The Charlestown parcel consists of a brick dwelling on 1109 square feet of land, located 37 Monument avenue, between Warren street and Monument square. The improvements are taxed on \$3100 and the land on \$1300 additional. John Harrington for himself and as executors, conveyed title to Edward Burns and wife.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MARCH 18
1914. \$20,667,000 1907. \$2,916,000
1913. 25,506,000 1906. 18,681,000
1912. 30,538,000 1905. 15,623,000
1911. 21,135,000 1904. 17,249,000
1910. 26,100,000 1903. 15,000,000
1909. 25,677,000 1902. 16,049,000
1908. 11,045,000 1901. 21,654,000

S. S. BOHEMIAN'S TRIP CANCELLED

On account of dullness in transatlantic freights to England, the sailing of the Leyland liner Bohemian, scheduled for tomorrow, has been cancelled, and she will be held here until March 28. The Bohemian goes to Liverpool. The White Star liner Arabic scheduled to sail March 24 for Liverpool has been cancelled, and the Bohemian will take out freight intended for her.

Bound for London, the Wilson & Furness-Leyland liner Cambrian, Captain Gardner, sailed today half full of cargo.

BACON CO. PAYS SIEGEL TRUSTEES

W. and A. Bacon Company has turned over to the trustees of the Henry Siegel Company of Boston due on the sale of the amount due on the sale of the Siegel assets making the total amount received from the sale \$106,840.

The trustees are now busy collecting accounts receivable. They have on hand including the Bacon check approximately \$400,000.

QUARANTINE PLAN DISCUSSED

Mayor Curley and Assistant Surgeon L. E. Kofer of the United States health department conferred here today regarding the transfer of the quarantine station here from the city to the government. Such stations, except at Boston and New York, are government owned.

CLUB PLANS OPERA SEND-OFF

To make arrangements for the send-off to be given the members of the Boston Opera Company who are to leave on March 29 for Europe a committee has been appointed by the executive committee of the Boston City Club.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect, and nature of work are named in the order here given: Southampton st., ward 17; Central Construction Co.; brick mfg.; W. H. Rice, Dykeman & Murray; frame Farquhar st., 14, ward 23; Mary E. Van Tassel; James C. Ball; frame dwellings; Str. 18; E. W. Brewer, Jr.; Alter stores; W. H. Rice, Granite st., ward 13; F. W. Howitt; frame dwelling; Commercial st., 421-423, cor. 515 Hanover st., ward 6; George and Edward Grub; Alter stores and tenements.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Mary B. Sisk to Mabelle P. Wilcox, Massachusetts av.; q. \$1.

M. E. Dulin to Saverio Re et al, Hale st.; q. \$1.

George W. Warwick, mfg.; to George W. Warwick, Rose st.; d. \$5000.

W. H. Rice, Granite st., ward 13; F. W. Howitt; frame dwelling; Commercial st., 421-423, cor. 515 Hanover st., ward 6; George and Edward Grub; Alter stores and tenements.

Four of the purchasers of lots at the auction sale held recently by John Kiley on Jamaica road, Brookline, have had their deeds recorded and signed their intention of building dwellings at once.

SALE OF BOSTON

Final papers have been recorded transferring title from Natt A. Davis to Juliette B. Ayer, a 3½ story brick dwelling on Shawmut avenue near Union Park street, together with 2099 square feet of land. All valued at \$8600 including \$4200 on the lot.

Mabelle P. Wilcox is the buyer of a 3½ story and basement swell front brick dwelling house No. 685 Massachusetts avenue, near Harrison avenue. It is taxed in the name of Mary B. Sisk for \$8600 and \$2800 of this amount applies on the 1498 square feet of land.

Associated Trust to Charles W. Rowell, Huntington av.; d. \$1.

Walter R. Dyer to Martha H. Dyer, Dartmouth st.; q. \$1.

Charles W. Rowell to Associated Trust, Huntington av.; q. \$1.

Etta Park to Israel Cherry, Cambridge st., 18; E. W. Brewer, Jr.; Alter stores; Lena Rosenberg to Max Luvensky, Union Park st.; w. \$1.

James Doremus to John A. McNamara, and Old Harbor st., Broadway, Athens, st., Dorchester av., and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

John A. McNamara to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

James A. McNamara to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank Yendro to Michele Salemo, Summer st.; w. \$1.

Sidney H. Goldinger to Charles H. Lawrence et al, Saratoga st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY

Sarkis H. Yagoobian to Mehran Yagoobian, Larchmont st.; w. \$1.

Ellen S. Eldridge to: al. to Charlotte F. Cossens, Homestead st.; q. \$1.

Jane C. Lamson to Patrick J. Healey et ux., Guild st.; q. \$1.

Suffolk Savings Bank to: to Suffolk Bank; Bla. Ball; d. \$1.

James Doremus to John A. McNamara, and Old Harbor st., Broadway, Athens, st., Dorchester av., and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

John A. McNamara to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Walter R. Dyer to Martha H. Dyer, Dartmouth st.; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to: to Simon Bissell, 18; E. W. Brewer, Jr.; Alter stores; Lena Rosenberg to Max Luvensky, Union Park st.; w. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Same to: rel. \$6875.

Frank G. Lawrence to Bernard J. Devereux, Eighth and Old Harbor st., Broadway, and First st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

<p

Stock Market Tone Quiet and Firm

STOCKS DISPLAY LITTLE ACTION IN THE MARKET

Probable That Incentive for Buying or Selling Will Next Come From Abroad—Tone Becomes Stronger in Afternoon

BOSTON IS IRREGULAR

Stock market operations, both in New York and Boston are almost altogether perfunctory. There is little buying or selling and at times trading almost comes to a standstill. It looks as if the next incentive would come from abroad. London selling of American securities for some time past has been pronounced. If European conditions were to improve it is believed that there would be a much better tone in the securities markets in this country. Likewise if the Mexican situation should clear up it is thought that there would be much better business on the stock exchanges as a result.

United States Express sold off abruptly in New York this morning. Lehigh Valley was weak. Other stocks moved up moderately during the first half-hour.

The local market was quiet and irregular. New Haven gained a point over last night's closing during the early

transactions. United States Express opened off 4 points in the New York market at 69 and recovered 2 points before midday. Westinghouse Electric opened up 1/4 at 77 and advanced more than a point further. Lehigh Valley opened up 2/4 at 145 1/2 and dropped a point. Baltimore & Ohio moved up a point to 90 3/4. The market leaders moved within a narrow range.

New Haven on the local exchange opened up 3/4 at 89 1/2, advanced to 70 and then lost most of the gain. It dropped nearly a point in New York. Boston & Maine opened up 1/2 at 42 1/2, advanced to 44 and receded to the opening price.

Good rallies occurred in the early afternoon. Lehigh Valley was particularly strong. United States Express recovered most of its early loss. New Haven moved up well. Granby advanced a point on the local exchange.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Traffic on Canadian canals in 1913 aggregated 52,053,000 tons, against 47,587,000 tons in 1912.

Northern Pacific has purchased 21 lots of land in Minneapolis for \$150,000 for terminal purposes.

Shipments of Argentine beef into the United States for last few months have averaged 9,000,000 pounds a month.

Germany's foreign commerce (exclusive of gold and silver) totaled \$4,944,689,904 in 1913, against \$4,676,268,268 in preceding year.

Electrification of first unit of St. Paul's main line between Avery, Idaho, and Harlowtown, Mont., 110 miles, will begin March 23.

At organization meeting, directors of American Steel Foundries Company accepted resignation of William V. Kelley as chairman of the company and the office was abolished.

Brazilian bonds in London have shown a steady tendency and would improve but for falling in Brazilian exchange, which alarms speculative investors. Mexican securities also are better.

At the annual meeting of the Eastman Kodak Company, April 7, question will be voted on authorizing a wage dividend of \$500,000, to be distributed among employees. This was also done in 1912 and 1913.

Ottawa special says that amount of bond guarantees required by Canadian Northern from government to enable it to complete its transcontinental line is \$50,000,000. Total amount required is \$105,000,000, with \$50,000,000 bonds guaranteed. Thirty-five millions are required for further equipment.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK: Sunday, generally fair and colder tonight; Monday, fair; moderate north and northwest winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy, tonight, probably snow on the southeast coast; Saturday fair; moderate north winds.

The southern disturbance is central near east. It has caused several light moderate rains in the southern states. Rain is falling this morning in the South Atlantic states. Pressure is high in nearly all other light local snow in remaining portions of the country. Temperature are reasonably freezing weather sets in to Central portions of the gulf states. Lowest, 30 degrees below zero, at White River, Ont.

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO ELEVATED

CHICAGO.—It is believed Chicago elevated \$30,000,000 note issue maturing July 1 will be extended until financial interests can arrange terms for merging elevated and surface systems, which traction circles expect some time this year.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY The United States Trust Company during the erection of its new building, will occupy the quarters in the Sears National Bank upon the latter's removal to its new building on State street.

*Ex-dividend.

LONDON METALS

LONDON—Best selected copper £60, off 5s. Pig iron easy, spot £172 15s, futures £174 15s, off 5s. Spanish pig lead £19 12s. 6d, unchanged, spelter £21 10s, unchanged. Cleveland war-rants 50s. 6d, unchanged.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 58c, unchanged; Mexican dollars 45 1/2c.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 28d, unchanged; gold premium at Madrid 6.23; at Lisbon 17.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

London Stock Market Again Is Depressed

Slump in Consols Has Weakening Effect Upon Gilt-Edged Securities—Americans Inactive and Prices Heavy

HOME RAILS ARE FLAT

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Markets after dull opening closed with slightly better tendency.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Weakness prevailed in the securities markets today on narrow movements.

Consols slumped again with depressing effect on gilt-edged investments.

The Ulster tension is regarded as at the breaking point, and the effects of an outbreak of civil war upon the financial district cannot be estimated. Home rails.

Americans attracted but light attention and they had a sluggish appearance. Canadian Pacific and Mexican rails showed flabbiness. Foreigners were irregular.

The labor success at the Johannesburg municipal elections was reflected in unsteadiness in South African mines.

De Beers off 1-16 at 18 3-16. Rio Tintos declined 1/2 to 69 1/2.

LONDON MARKET CLOSE

Consols, money

no account

Amalgamated

Baltic & Ohio

Bethlehem Steel

Bethlehem Steel pf.

Brooklyn R. T.

Cal Petroleum

Colorado Fuel

Colorado Southern

Consolidated Gas

Central Leather

Chile & Ohio

Chile & G. Western

Chile & N. Western

Chile Copper

Colorado Fuel

Colorado Southern

Consolidated Gas

Del & Hudson

Eric

Eric 1st pf.

Eric 2nd pf.

Gen Motor

Goodrich, B. F.

Gt Northern Ore

Gt Northern pf.

Gulf Exploration Co.

Harvester of N. J.

Harvester Corp.

Inspiration

Interboro-Met.

Interboro-Met. pf.

Inter Paper Co.

Kansas & Texas

Kansas & Texas pf.

Kansas City So.

Kansas City So. pf.

Late Financial News of the World



TEXAS MAY PLANT TWELVE MILLION ACRES IN COTTON

Probable That Area in the Big State This Year Will Be Three Per Cent Greater Than Last Year—Southern States Cotton Corporation

GALVESTON, Texas—Some discouragement has been given cotton men within the past week on account of unfavorable weather over the South. Unseasonable temperatures and heavy rains in some sections have materially delayed planting operations, and the cotton men feel that this delay will necessarily cause some curtailment of the area planted. This view is not generally held by the farmers, however, as reports gathered from correspondents in all parts of Texas—and what is being done and believed by Texas farmers may be considered as a fair average of what is being done and believed by farmers throughout the cotton belt—are to the effect that the farmers are not one bit dismayed by the cold and rainy weather but are going ahead with their work and are making preparations for an unusually large acreage just as they have been all along. It now seems a safe conjecture that the area planted to cotton in Texas this year will show an increase of about 3 per cent over the area planted to cotton last year. This will mean a crop of about 12,000,000 acres.

No cotton has been planted yet, but the farmers are well up with their work, and are ready to start planting operations as soon as the warm weather comes. Work as a whole is well advanced, farther advanced, in fact, than it has been at this time of the year for several seasons, and there is a feeling of optimism among the farmers. They have received fairly good prices for their staple for two years, and at the same time there has been no glutting of the market. The supply, it is believed, has not been quite up to the demand, and if this condition has prevailed during the past two years when larger crops than usual were raised, the farmers feel that they can plant a still larger acreage without danger of glutting the market and forcing prices down.

Another factor that is at present inspiring confidence in the Texas farmers is the reorganization of the Southern States Cotton Corporation which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver. The farmers have taken hold of this defunct organization and have decided to reorganize it into a joint stock company for buying and selling cotton. It will operate on strictly business policies, merely buying and selling cotton for profit. The vast warehouses in various parts of the South will be utilized to store cotton in and it will be held and

LIGHT BUSINESS IS REPORTED BY LACONIA CAR CO.

Laconia Car Company was organized under Massachusetts laws in 1912 to take over the railroad and railway car works established in New Hampshire in 1842. Its preferred stock was distributed at \$12 per share.

It is understood that the company's earnings for the past quarter slightly exceeded the \$17,500 that would have been required for a dividend on its \$1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The company issues only an annual report, but for its fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last showed a balance of \$33,100 after dividends. Net earnings last year compared with reported earnings of over \$200,000 in each of the years from 1907 to 1911 inclusive. Net was not reported for 1911-12.

President Cornell S. Hawley says: "The passing of Laconia Car's dividend has resulted in no large orders coming to our company from the Boston & Maine or the other railroads for some months. No considerable new business is at present in sight.

"We are, however, doing a good deal of repair work, and our malleable plant is also in operation. All told, we have about 1000 men at work. We shall at once take up the question of how much to reduce this force in the near future."

The Sept. 30 balance sheet of Laconia Car, the last financial statement published by the company, compares:

	1913	1912
Plant and good-will	\$1,485,591	\$1,435,872
Inventories	717,518	595,305
Investments	17,500	15,052
Cash and debts rec.	181,780	124,241
Totals	\$2,402,260	\$2,155,419

	ASSETS	
Common stock	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Preferred stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Accts & notes payable	395,052	151,686
Res for doubtful accts	434	—
Profit and loss surplus	35,873	3,733
Totals	\$2,402,260	\$2,155,419

	LIABILITIES	
Common stock	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Preferred stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Accts & notes payable	395,052	151,686
Res for doubtful accts	434	—
Profit and loss surplus	35,873	3,733
Totals	\$2,402,260	\$2,155,419

As of date Feb. 1, 1910, the predecessor Laconia Car Works Company inventoried its real estate and machinery at \$182,949. It then reported \$859,000 of materials on hand (including cars in process of manufacture), with \$233,345 of cash and debts receivable. Against these assets the only capital obligation was a stock issue of \$500,000. The profit and loss surplus stood at \$497,000.

The list of Reading's largest shareholders was submitted as testimony in government suit against Reading, Jersey Central, and other companies. It gives the holdings at close of business on Monday, March 16.

	1st pf	2d pf	Common	Total
Lk Shore & N. S.	121,300	285,300	200,000	506,600
A. B. Wd	121,300	285,300	200,000	506,600
W. B. Wd	9,205	23,426	11,756	44,487
P. K. & H	—	—	31,580	31,580
H. E. & Co	400	—	29,300	29,700
A. I. & Co	14,377	1,100	1,250	17,500
O. H. Payne	—	—	15,000	15,000
Est Thos	—	—	3,400	4,850
J. H. Graves	—	—	—	—
J. H. Davis	9,000	4,000	—	13,000
Perry Bros	—	12,000	700	12,700
J. B. Manning	1,170	2,857	8,907	12,634
H. Hencken	264	100	11,720	11,820
G. Baer	7,655	9,200	2,400	11,600
Thomas &	—	587	3,622	11,864
M're & Sch	—	—	10,820	10,820
P. F. & Co	—	—	10,710	10,710
Lehm Bros	1,720	2,763	5,130	9,013
C. C. & Co	—	—	9,375	9,375
Viv. Gray & Co	—	—	8,700	8,700
G. A. Hubs	—	—	8,110	8,110
S. & S. & Co	—	—	8,110	8,110
S. & S. & Co	—	—	7,975	7,975
J. S. Bache & Co	—	—	7,614	7,614
A. Lippert & Co	—	300	7,029	7,329
D. P. Ransy & Co	400	1,700	5,000	7,200
S. & S. & Co	—	—	7,036	7,036
J. H. Graves	1,000	6,000	—	7,000
E. A. Wat'n	7,000	—	6,954	6,954
S. & S. & Co	—	—	6,954	6,954
Kob. Loew & Co	68	200	6,250	6,518
J. C. Widener est	—	—	20	2,270
J. G. Kitchn	900	2,700	5,200	6,100
G. Eastman	—	—	6,000	6,000
P. M. Wool	—	—	6,000	6,000
J. A. Woolley	2,800	2,620	—	5,420
J. J. Danzig & Co	—	100	5,275	5,375
S. H. Ham'l	—	300	5,200	5,200
S. B. Chalm'r & Co	20	—	5,196	5,216
N. Snellenburg	—	200	5,000	5,200
W. M. Poits	1,000	2,100	5,100	5,200
E. B. Mc	—	—	5,000	5,000
J. E. Widener	—	—	5,000	5,000
Total	50	616,051	642,587	836,176
Outstdg.	50	580,000	8,400,000	1,400,000
		2,800	2,800	2,800,000

	Common	Total
Lk Shore	121,300	285,300
A. B. Wd	121,300	285,300
W. B. Wd	9,205	23,426
P. K. & H	—	31,580
H. E. & Co	400	29,300
A. I. & Co	14,377	1,100
O. H. Payne	—	15,000
Est Thos	—	3,400
J. H. Graves	—	4,850
J. H. Davis	9,000	4,000
Perry Bros	—	12,000
J. B. Manning	1,170	2,857
H. Hencken	264	100
G. Baer	7,655	9,200
Thomas &	—	587
M're & Sch	—	10,820
P. F. & Co	—	10,710
Lehm Bros	1,720	2,763
C. C. & Co	—	9,375
Viv. Gray & Co	—	8,700
G. A. Hubs	—	8,110
S. & S. & Co	—	8,110
S. & S. & Co	—	7,975
J. S. Bache & Co	—	7,614
A. Lippert & Co	—	7,329
D. P. Ransy & Co	400	7,200
S. & S. & Co	—	7,036
J. H. Graves	1,000	7,000
E. A. Wat'n	7,000	6,954
S. & S. & Co	—	6,954
Kob. Loew & Co	68	6,250
J. C. Widener est	—	2,270
J. G. Kitchn	900	5,200
G. Eastman	—	6,000
P. M. Wool	—	6,000
J. A. Woolley	2,800	6,000
J. H. Graves	1,000	6,000
E. B. Mc	—	6,000
J. E. Widener	—	5,275
Total	50	616,051
Outstdg.	50	580,000
		2,800

put in by it. The company now has a large order from the Norfolk & Western for electrification work and may possibly obtain a part of the St. Paul railway contract.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CONTRACTS WITH RAILROADS

NEW YORK—The most immediate matter which confronts stockholders' committee of the United States Express Company in deliberations on liquidation, is disposal of contract agreements with railroads over whose lines United States Express operates.

Disposition will be simply a matter of abrogation. Litigation is not anticipated. The question, however, of reassigning contracts will not be a concern of stockholders' committee, according to belief of attorneys that will devolve upon the railroads.

In the case of the above enumerated contracts, the guarantees are as follows:

Central Railroad of New Jersey, \$225,000; Lackawanna, \$400,000; Lake Shore, \$300,000; Lehigh Valley, \$300,000; Philadelphia & Reading, \$386,000; Rock Island, per mile, \$170; St. Louis & San Francisco, per mile, \$170; and Peete Marquette, per mile, \$80.

Baltimore & Ohio is not included in the above list, as no guarantee is stipulated in the general express contract.

There is, however, a separate contract covering Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago, Terminal operations under which an annual guarantee of \$2600 is stated.

United States Express has already succeeded in abrogating many contracts with railroad companies which were found unprofitable.

The more important contracts held by United States Express, together with date of their expiration, percentage payments to the respective railroads and approximate amount those percentages represented are shown in the following tabulation:

Contract	%	Approx.
Baltimore & Ohio	40	\$1,800,000
Cent of New Jersey	48	500,000
Rock Island	55	1,975,000
Lackawanna	48	860,000
High Valley	50	450,000
Peete Marquette	45	425,000
Phila & Reading	48	600,000
St. Louis & San Fr.	35	740,000

48% paid on through traffic and 45% on total traffic. Contracts continued since expiration on 90-day notice clause.

48% paid on through traffic and 45% on total traffic. Contracts continued since expiration on 90-day notice clause.

48% paid on through traffic and 45% on total traffic. Contracts continued since expiration on 90-day notice clause.

48% paid on through traffic and 45% on total traffic. Contracts continued since expiration on 90-day notice clause.

48% paid on through traffic and 45% on total traffic. Contracts continued since expiration on 90-day notice clause.

48% paid on through traffic and

THE HOME FORUM

WORKING METAPHYSICALLY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Men have been so long educated to think that they must make their own plans and carve out their own fortunes on material lines that they need to reverse their entire concept of existence if they are to enter into the benefits of such a new and wholly Christlike system as Christian Science. Tilling the soil is a natural and logical outcome of the Adam belief in a material man. If such a man had ever existed he would owe his existence to a material creator, to whom his allegiance would be due, and he would be bound to cultivate himself and his world in accordance with material schemes for development. This is just what so-called mortals have done, in practise, though in theory they have rendered to God certain dues in the form of prayers, asking Him to overrule their lower gods. Thus when overtaken by sickness they have employed medical aids to recovery, asking God to bless, these lest they should fail of their efficacy.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, and throughout her other writings, Mrs. Eddy has made it clear that this is the process defined as a "house divided against itself" and bound to fall, because to the extent that mortal man has called upon matter for help he has deducted from his reliance upon Spirit and worked against his own interests. The Bible contains all needful

proofs of the superiority of spiritual over physical means to heal sickness and to produce harmony, but it is only in Christian Science that the method of metaphysical working has been reduced to a system governed by rules that all may learn to apply.

It seems likely that the Apostle John alone, even amongst our Lord's closest followers, approximated to a full and intelligent grasp of the Principle which underlay Jesus' words and works. Even so the world was not ready to understand what John recorded. For nineteen centuries it was not ready, but during all those years Truth was overturning, overthrusting, "until he come whose right it is," and the world may now greatly rejoice that it is privileged to receive the exact interpretation of the Scripture. The Gospels record no clearer lesson given to the disciples concerning the way in which they should work than their experience on the Sea of Tiberias after the Master's resurrection and it is a lesson no less helpful to Jesus' students of today. At Simon Peter's bidding they had gone a-fishing. Apparently the problem of what is called "making a living" faced them and in spite of having been appointed fishers of men they put their boats out into the night in the hope that their needs would thus be met. But their labors were without result;

Traits of the Original Immigrants to America

As history makers those who will suffer loss and exile rather than give up an ideal that has somehow taken hold of them are well nigh as unlike ordinary folks as if they had dropped from Mars. This is the key in which Edward Ross has pitched his praise of the New England Puritans whom he classes first in his discussion of the original immigrants to the new world. Writing in the Century Magazine, he finds that the quality of these people, tested not only by what they sacrificed but by the disciplines of the wilderness to which they came, remain still in those descendants of the hardy and faithful group who choose their ideal good in place of all other gain.

Of the Dutch who settled New Amsterdam some were Walloons, fleeing from oppression in the Spanish Netherlands, but most of them came primarily for gain. Virginia was settled, so American histories now agree, not so much by scions of aristocratic families as by the

middle-class people of intelligence, many of whom were the country gentry, merchants and tradesmen and now and then a lawyer or a minister. Some royalist families fled to escape Cromwell's overturning hand and from that period the names of Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Marshall and Washington became known in Virginia—today types of Virginia's contribution to the land. But Virginia had also a large quota of bondmen, wrong-doers, who were bound out as servants to the colonists, having been given the option of servitude in the American plantations. Most of them, however, seem to have become law-breakers through the hardships of their lot and the new land meant for them a new leaf of experience in more ways than one.

The French Huguenots were so strong a element in the colonizing forces of the new world, that from their ranks were drawn 508 of the 14,000 American names registered in Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography," which means eight times their due quota in proportion to their numbers. The Huguenots, like the Puritans and Quakers, came here following an ideal, ready to endure all rather than fail in loyalty thereto. The French Huguenots used to walk from New Rochelle to church in lower New York, a distance of 23 miles. This hints what they were, and with all their hardship they brought the French sensitivity, fervor and artistic bent.

William Penn's experiment gained much publicity in Germany and a stream of German Pietists mingled with the

English Quakers. They were well-to-do people, at first, but later a vast river of penniless folk came, known as redemptions, because they had sold their labor to the shipmaster for a term of years to pay for their passage. Before the revolution 60,000 Germans had embarked at Philadelphia alone, and thousands had settled in the South. Theirs were the economic virtues.

In the last 12 years of the colonial era 20,000 Highlanders sought refuge in America, though most of the Scotch strain came through Ireland. The Governor of Pennsylvania is found complaining that Ireland is sending all her people. These were largely Ulster Presbyterians and about six-tenths of the colonial stock before the revolution was supposed to be of the Scotch-Irish race. The Quakers, who wanted to run the province for themselves, protested against their immigration. This writer thinks this "tough, gritty" class has molded the national character more than any other.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

DANTE AS SEEN BY DEAN CHURCH

DEAN CHURCH thus estimates Dante: Dante was alone—except in his visionary world—solitary and companionless. . . . And so he is his own master, he owns no tribunal of opinion or standard of taste, except among the great. He hears them exhort him to "let the world talk on—to stand like a tower unshaken by the winds." He fears to be "a timid friend to truth," "to lose life among those who shall call this present time antiquity." He belongs to no party. He is his own arbiter of the beautiful and the becoming; his own judge over right and injustice, innocence and guilt. He has no followers to secure, no school to humor, no public to satisfy; nothing to guide him and nothing to consult, nothing to bind him, nothing to fear, out of himself. . . . full trust in heart and will, in a sense of truth. . . . he gives himself free course. If men have idolized the worthless, and canonized the base, he reverses their award without mercy, and without apology; if they have forgotten the just because he was obscure, he remembers him; if "Monna Berti and Ser Martino," the wimpled and hooded gossip of the day, with their sage company, have settled it to their own satisfaction that Providence cannot swerve from their general rules, cannot save where they have doomed, or reject

—William Gilmore Simms.

Poetic Vision

Upon the Poet's soul they flash forever, In evening shades, these glimpses strange and sweet; They fill his heart sometimes—they leave him never, And haunt his steps with sound of falling feet; He walks beside a mystery night and day; Still wanders where the sacred spring is hidden; Yet, would he take the seal from the forbidden, Then must he work and watch, as well as pray.

—William Gilmore Simms.

PREPARATION FOR A ROYAL VISIT

No one who has not some knowledge of what a state visit means can form any idea of the intricacy and fuss of its preparation, a correspondent to the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, who has some intimacy with the matter, says, commenting on the approaching visit to France of the King and Queen of England. Diplomatic negotiations have gone forward for months, possibly longer, and as soon as a date has been settled for the state visit the first preparations begin. The expenses are astonishing. It is said that it costs even the French President, who travels in comparative simplicity, at least £40 an hour. The question of clothes in itself is a gigantic one, the German Emperor taking with him, for instance, 15 large trunks of clothes only. When he goes on a military tour of inspection, say, in Saxony he is said to need 17 uniforms.

Then a sovereign on a visit of state, people to do it.

Intimate Story Told of John Quincy Adams

One of the stories told by Henry Cabot Lodge, in his "Memories," was handed down to him from the generation that preceded him, and tells of a visit made by John Quincy Adams to New York as late as 1844. He went on a committee from the Massachusetts Historical Society with Dr. George Ellis. They went to "Bunker's" on the Battery and took a large airy room together. Mr. Adams would have no fire, though it was November, and he insisted on having the window wide open. After they were both in bed Mr. Adams would begin stories and tell all sorts of experiences, full of vigor and snap and extremely amusing. Dr. Ellis said that he sometimes had to stuff the sheet in his mouth to keep from roaring aloud with laughter at Mr. Adams' fun. Presently Mr. Adams would say, "Now it is time to go to sleep and I am going to say my prayers. I shall also say the verse my mother taught me when a child. I have never failed to repeat it every night of my life. I have said it in Holland, Prussia, Russia, England, Washington and Quincy. I say it out loud, and I don't murmur it, either." Then he would repeat in a loud clear voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Next morning early Mr. Adams would take a cold bath and when dressed would sit down with the Bible on his knees, and with a candle in his hand he would expound a psalm to Dr. Ellis in the most vigorous manner.

John Quincy Adams, it will be remembered, represented the United States in the Netherlands and in Prussia before he was President and during the presidency of his father. His presidency came about in 1824, entirely without office seeking on his part. He was chosen by the House of Representatives when neither he nor Andrew Jackson had secured a majority of votes at the polls.

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudicing any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous.

Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudicing any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wild to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West

THE HOME FORUM

WORKING METAPHYSICALLY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Men have so long educated to think that they must make their own plans and carry out their own fortunes on material lines that they need to reverse their entire concept of existence if they are to enter into the benefits of such a new and wholly Christian system as Christian Science. Tilling the soil is a natural and logical outcome of the Adam belief in a material man. If such a man had ever existed he would owe his existence to a material creator, to whom his allegiance would be due, and he would be bound to cultivate himself and his world in accordance with material schemes for development. This is just what so-called mortals have done, in practise, though in theory they have rendered to God certain dues in the form of prayers, asking Him to overrule their lower gods. Thus, when overtaken by sickness they have employed medical aids to recovery, asking God to bless, these lest they should fail of their efficacy.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, and throughout her other writings, Mrs. Eddy has made it clear that this is the process defined as a "house divided against itself" and bound to fall, because to the extent that mortal man has called upon matter for help he has deducted from his reliance upon Spirit and worked against his own interests. The Bible contains all needful

proofs of the superiority of spiritual over physical means to heal sickness and produce harmony, but it is only in Christian Science that the method of metaphysical working has been reduced to a system governed by rules that all may learn to apply.

It seems likely that the Apostle John alone, even amongst our Lord's closest followers, approximated to a full and intelligent grasp of the Principle which underlay Jesus' words and works. Even so the world was not ready to understand what John recorded. For nineteen centuries it was not ready, but during all those years Truth was overturning, overturning, "until he come whose right it is," and the world may now greatly rejoice that it is privileged to receive the exact interpretation of the Scripture.

The Gospels record no clearer lesson given to the disciples concerning the way in which they should work than their experience on the Sea of Tiberias after the Master's resurrection and it is a lesson no less helpful to Jesus' students of today. At Simon Peter's bidding they had gone a-fishing. Apparently the problem of what is called "making a living" faced them and in spite of having been appointed fishers of men they put their boats out into the night in the hope that their needs would thus be met. But their labors were without result;

Intimate Story Told of John Quincy Adams

One of the stories told by Henry Cabot Lodge, in his "Memories," was handed down to him from the generation that preceded him, and tells of a visit made by John Quincy Adams to New York as late as 1844. He went on a committee from the Massachusetts Historical Society with Dr. George Ellis. They went to "Bunker's" on the Battery and took a large airy room together. Mr. Adams would have no fire, though it was November, and he insisted on having the window wide open. After they were both in bed Mr. Adams would begin stories and tell all sorts of experiences, full of vigor and snap and extremely amusing. Dr. Ellis said that he sometimes had to stuff the sheet in his mouth to keep from roaring aloud with laughter at Mr. Adams' fun. Presently Mr. Adams would say, "Now it is time to go to sleep and I am going to say my prayers. I shall also say the verse my mother taught me when a child. I have never failed to repeat it every night of my life. I have said it in Holland, Prussia, Russia, England, Washington and Quincy. I say it out loud, and I don't mumble it, either." Then he would repeat in a loud clear voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Next morning early Mr. Adams would sit down with the Bible on his knees, and with a candle in his hand he would expound a psalm to Dr. Ellis in the most vigorous manner.

John Quincy Adams, it will be remembered, represented the United States in the Netherlands and in Prussia before he was President and during the presidency of his father. His presidency came about in 1824, entirely without office seeking on his part. He was chosen by the House of Representatives when neither he nor Andrew Jackson had secured a majority of votes at the polls.

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Penn's experiment gained much publicity in Germany and a stream of German Pietists mingled with the middle-class people of intelligence, many of whom were the country gentry, merchants and tradesmen and now and then a lawyer or a minister. Some royalist families fled to escape Cromwell's overturning hand and from that period the names of Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Marshall and Washington became known in Virginia—today types of Virginia's contribution to the land. But Virginia had also large quota of bondmen, wrong-doers, who were bound out as servants to the colonists, having been given the option of servitude in the American plantations. Most of them, however, seem to have become law-breakers through the hardships of their lot and the new land meant for them a new leaf of experience in more ways than one.

The French Huguenots were so strong an element in the colonizing forces of the new world, that from their ranks were drawn 598 of the 14,000 American names registered in Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography," which means eight times their due quota in proportion to their numbers. The Huguenots, like the Puritans and Quakers, came here following an ideal, ready to endure all rather than fail in loyalty thereto. The French Huguenots used to walk from New Rochelle to church in lower New York, a distance of 23 miles. This hints what they were, and with all their hardihood they brought the French sensitivity, fervor and artistic bent.

William Penn's experiment gained much publicity in Germany and a stream of German Pietists mingled with the

English Quakers. They were well-to-do people, at first, but later a vast river of penniless folk came, known as redemptions, because they had sold their labor to the shipmaster for a term of years to pay for their passage. Before the revolution 60,000 Germans had debarked at Philadelphia alone, and thousands had settled in the South. Theirs were the economic virtues.

In the last 12 years of the colonial era 20,000 Highlanders sought refuge in America, though most of the Scotch strain came through Ireland. The Governor of Pennsylvania is found complaining that Ireland is sending all her people.

These were largely Ulster Presbyterians and before a sixth of the colonial stock before the revolution was supposed to be of the Scotch-Irish race. The Quakers, who wanted to run the provinces for themselves, protested against their immigration. This writer thinks this "tough, gritty" class has molded the national character more than any other.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

William Hazlitt

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First, the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 20, 1914

Church Separation Needs Constant Guarding

DEBATE upon the separation of church and state ended so long ago in America that there would be no occasion to recall the conclusion that was reached but for recurrent failures to see and make its exact application. Written into constitutions, accepted as the foundation of liberty to both institutions, unchallenged as the guide to legislative conduct, the principle seems to be constantly subject to indifference or misinterpretation in the places where respect for it is necessary. The recent request that the New England city of Newport make an outright appropriation for the support of sectarian schools and the close division of the large council supposed to be the perfect mirror of the local public opinion are an indication that the application of the accepted rule is not certain always to be made. There is need that the fundamental conclusion be reasserted when, under the thin concealment of a claim that the church is performing a state's work in education and that the burden should be transferred to those of the community that otherwise have to provide for it, an outright demand is made upon the public treasury.

Freedom of worship is secure. The American contribution to the world of a high example of liberty in belief, which the nations have slowly followed, is not assailed in its home; but there is failure to recognize that separation has more to offer than even the most complete non-interference with religious practise. The ideal of independence and freedom has not done its perfect work so long as there is even a proposal that the funds which all the people are called upon to supply shall be turned to the use of any institutions that have even a partially sectarian end or are under sectarian direction. The budgets of many of the American states are burdened with items of aid to educational and charitable undertakings that have their beginnings and derive their authority from some church. So long as this condition remains, separation is denied its consummation, and its benefits, alike for church and state, are in some measure impaired.

The plea that privately or ecclesiastically conducted schools and charities somewhat relieve the state and deserve recompense to the extent that they lift the burden often has a plausibility that captures legislatures or leads municipal governments away from the safe line of conduct. The ulterior purpose is easily concealed and charitably passed by. Would it not be narrow and carping to question the seemingly incidental effect of entrusting the care of those for whom the public has responsibility to the church which in this work is acting helpfully? So the legislator is asked to reason, and so, often, he reasons; he will take no chance of indictment for narrowness. Yet his better defense, we think, would be to plant himself on the ground that the separation of church and state is not a limited device, subject to exceptions, but an inclusive principle whereof strict following is breadth and any denial is narrowness.

We hold that the wise counsel of the times whereto experience is compelling public policy is that public spending may not safely or rightly go beyond or outside of public control. When the appropriation has any color of gratuity, or when it passes beyond a strict accountability for its purely public use, there comes a risk of its diversion to ends that are for a part of the people and not for the whole. There seems to be need of pressing home this one safe rule. It is in constant danger of suspension through kindness or under pressure of an interested body. The lingering presence of a partnership between church and state, nominally dissolved long ago, is avoided whenever and wherever men who make laws and disburse tax-raised funds stand strongly and broadly for the state's thorough-going control of their application.

What Trends of Trade Mean

THAT imports of breadstuffs and meats at ports of the United States have risen from \$11,000,000 in 1903 to \$46,000,000 last year is coming to be understood by thoughtful persons as indicating arrival of a new epoch in the history of the republic. Nor is it the only sign of change. Time was, not so long ago either, when the United States was a debtor nation. It borrowed steadily from Europe the capital with which to construct a transportation system. Within a generation this status has altered considerably. Capital from the United States is now borrowed on occasion by European financiers; it is beginning to find investment in large sums in South America and in Asia. The surplus wealth of New England and of New York that once was eagerly sought by borrowers of the West and the South is not in demand as it once was, hence it is finding its way across seas to distant continents. Here is another alteration of conditions that, to wideawake folk, is a semaphore to make way for change. The United States has money to loan and to invest abroad.

But this is not all. Its exports of manufactures are mounting, as exports of food products decline. The home demand for goods cannot begin now to equal the producing capacity of the mills and factories, so a campaign is on for the markets of the world, and this goes along with national legislation favoring increased free access of manufacturers to alien-grown raw materials. For the swelling imports mean not only new sources of food supply for consumers but also new sources of material for manufacturers.

As yet only statisticians, economic experts and far-sighted captains of industry realize the meaning of these facts; they only partially. The effect of these changes upon political policies, national ideals and international relations cannot be forecast in detail; but none the less is it clear that the new century has seen few if any equally significant events. Changes like these do not lend themselves to embellishment by the pictorial and imaginative arts of rhetorical journalists and orators. They furnish less "copy" than wars and rumors of war. They have to do with economics, which some persons deem a wholly sordid thing and others wholly stupid. Nevertheless history is being made.

JOHN LIND hardly does himself justice when he tells a correspondent that he has nothing to say concerning the United States position in Mexico. He probably means that he has nothing to tell.

IT APPEARS that there are more ways of looking at the sale of honors than one. Henry Labouchere, the political Puck of the Gladstone era, once declared that if a man wanted a title he should always get it, and that a refusal of his request ought to entitle him to bring an action against the government, under the cruelty to animals act. That was more Laboucheriano. Lord Ribblesdale, on the other hand, with that genial cynicism in which the Upper House delights, warns the reforming peers against exchanging their robes for the habiliments of Mr. Pecksniff, whilst The Westminster Gazette, most thoughtful of ministerial organs, vouchsafes a pious opinion that a subscription to the party funds is a meritorious proceeding, and not infrequently the swan-song of a radical politician. Anyway, it dryly insists, a peerage purchased means a shelved politician, for no one with an active claim would be found in the honors mart, whereas a competitor with an unsatisfied claim may be a very fountain of jobbery.

Now all this would be very clever if it were not that it demands two admissions. First, that two blacks make a white; second, that honors have no moral value. It is easy enough to declaim against the hereditary principle. The arguments to hand lie in the exhaustion of the obvious. Because, however, the second Earl of Chatham was left, where his father never would have been, "waiting for Sir Richard Strachan," or because some famous peers have been succeeded by degenerate sons, that does not make the sale of peerages for the purpose of augmenting the party war chest or indeed for Lord Willoughby de Broke's ingenious method of financing a national undertaking, a moral or a desirable proceeding.

The question whether such honors have any moral value, is a much more debatable one. The mere idea of the thing converted Carlyle's pen into a volcano of expletives in eruption; and a famous London paper, in a brilliant parody, once poured vitriolic scorn on poet lords. At the same time it is impossible to decry all that was fine in the noblesse oblige of the ancient regime, whilst if a great soldier like Wellington, a great sailor like Nelson, a great lawyer like Blackburn, or a great statesman like Pitt, accept a title, it is scarcely fair to rank them with an astute financier who utilizes millions acquired in a very doubtful fashion to purchase a distinction, or a vendor of intoxicants who buys an honor for himself out of the price of the misery of thousands. On the whole, as long as titles continue, the nation will probably agree to regard their acquirement rather as the reward for services to the country than as affording the party whips the opportunity of proving how nicely they can balance themselves on the slack wire of the corrupt practices act without falling off.

Perfecting the Antitrust Bills

AS THE outlines of the United States administration's policy toward monopolies and monopolistic tendencies in business emerge in the form of legislative bills, it is evident that time has wrought some modifications. Evidence produced before committees of Congress or submitted to the President has had an illuminating effect, registered in surrender of some intentions earlier declared but now seen to be impracticable. The fact that the consideration of the President's original propositions respecting interlocking directorates, holding companies and definition of restraints of trade has of late been carried on by Republican as well as Democratic members of committees also has had its effect. The net result of this more traditional as well as broader policy will be to give to the bills, as revised and amended, a volume of support, when it comes to voting by Congress, such as would have been lacking had there been no chance for fair, non-partisan debate in the committees. If the President, as we suspect, is to be credited with ordering this more tolerant spirit and permitting it to shape happily the coming laws, he is but following a tactical method as an executive that he showed first when Governor of New Jersey, a method that also worked admirably during the last stages of shaping the new banking and currency law.

Debate of public measures in committee or conference rooms seems far more likely to compass wise ends than the forensics of forum and assembly hall. Harvard's noted former president, Dr. Eliot, always trusted to "six men seated around a table" when he was planning any constructive educational reform, and President Wilson has had both academic and political experience leading him to resort to that sort of process. Though it spells a certain measure of compromise and modification of extreme positions, the method does not indicate surrender of principle. In this case there still is to be definition of illegal business, placing of personal responsibility on the guilty official, and prohibition of price-fixing and of interlocking directorates. But exceptions are to be recognized and provided for. A complex situation can hardly be solved with a simple device. Allowance is to be made for diversities of result when conditions and motives vary.

This attitude seems to us to represent the highest form of statescraft. A fabric of life as varied in its threads of motive and in its patterns of justice as contemporary existence now is, especially in the United States and in western Europe, is not as a rule best mended by the hands of amateurs. Wisdom based on experience is the contribution of the real expert.

AN ADJUSTMENT of the water power controversy that will be satisfactory alike to the several states and to the United States federal government is promised at Washington. Difficulties encountered in reaching a basis of settlement that shall be acceptable to all parties have long delayed what may well be called a triumph of the conservation policy. At no time in the last ten years has the United States government been willing to recede from the position taken during the Roosevelt administration that the reckless exploitation by private interests of the natural resources of the nation must be stopped; on the other hand, at no time since conservation became an issue have the states, and especially those of the South and West, been willing to surrender to the federal authority absolute jurisdiction over natural resources within their borders.

Here the issue has been joined, and here has been the impediment to the work of preserving for the generations to come the water power of the country not already in the hands of private owners. But the time has not been lost. Pending an adjustment of the

Against the Sale of Honors

dispute between the states and the nation, the former have been advancing to a better understanding of the nature of their trusteeship and responsibility. Water right privileges have been withheld. There has been little if any exploitation of water power privileges in the last ten years. If it be true that water power development has been checked, thereby arresting industrial progress in many parts of the country, it is also true that the states, with hardly an exception, have held to their assets in this particular and that they are in possession of them today.

A settlement at Washington on bases to be proposed by Secretaries Garrison and Lane, the outlines of which are already known, will insure to the states the jurisdiction upon which they have been and are still insistent; it will at the same time enable the federal government to interpose in behalf of all the people should the states, or any of them, become lax in their methods of dealing with water power development. As matters stand now, thanks to federal action, whether this has been welcome or unwelcome, the states are in possession of water privileges of tremendous value which might have been frittered away. They will be able to dictate terms to the water power franchise seekers; they should be able to acquire from the leasing of these franchises revenues of such volume in the future as greatly to relieve their people of the burden of taxation. Taking another view of the matter, under the settlement, assuming that it will enable them to make contracts to their own advantage and on their own terms, it should place them in a position where they can go far toward regulating development of water power so that it shall not be unduly cheapened, and so that it shall be employed to secure for their communities permanent prosperity rather than temporary booms.

Very large and important areas of the United States are waiting anxiously for such a settlement as the one promised. When it comes apparently it will liberate millions of capital, open employment for thousands of men and give a new impetus to industry.

Railway Problems of Canada

BOTH investors in Canadian railway stocks and statesmen of countries affiliated politically or racially with the Dominion are watching with interest for proximate and ultimate settlement of issues now facing the government because of its exceptionally close fiscal relations with the railways. Upon the reply of the Borden ministry to the application of the Canadian Northern's officials for a bond guarantee of \$40,000,000 hinges more than the appeal itself would indicate. The reply must be made in the light of a rising demand from taxpayers for full illumination of the net results of the national policy of subsidized railroad building.

Facts already submitted by an official commission indicate waste on a scale that creates disinclination to proceed further with the method hitherto followed. No ministry, of whatever party, can proceed summarily to add to the Dominion's pledged credit, not to mention the guarantees of the provinces, without incurring great political risks. As in the United States, the taxpayer, the shipper and the payer of fares are beginning to be heard; and journals and citizens of character begin to demand that light be shed on doings at Ottawa of a sort that have resulted in past victories for the railroads seeking legislative sanction for their projects.

The United States has more than a theoretical interest in the situation, for some of its gravest internal problems now arise from prior lack of adequate federal control of transportation, especially on its financial side. The republic has seen most of its transcontinental systems of railway capitalized and built without any extension of aid from the treasuries of the nation or the states, either in direct subsidies or in guarantees. Thus freed from any government supervision in their formative days, these corporations have all the more vigorously objected to such restrictions and control as have been enforced by later public opinion. But Canada, through her unprecedented pledging of national and provincial resources to the construction of trunk lines, has established a right to supervise and control the common carriers to a degree that may go far, if it be proved that funds set apart for building of roads have been diverted or wasted.

GREAT strides have been made in the conduct of public grounds since the days of "Keep Off-the-Grass" and "Don't Touch" signs. In recent years there has been a general awakening to the fact that the parks belong to the people and that they are intended for the use and enjoyment of the people. We cannot see that the larger freedom resulting from recognition of this fact has anywhere been seriously abused; on the contrary, it appears to have increased and sharpened the public's sense of its own responsibility. Popular interest in the parks has grown with every added attraction; these places are no longer maintained merely for show, or merely for the pleasure of the few; they have become playgrounds for the many.

Recently possession of a plot of ground was obtained by some thoughtful women in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, and set aside as "the children's acre." Under proper and skilful direction children were employed in planting it. A little later in the season, when the plants blossom and bloom, children are to be at liberty to pluck the flowers at their pleasure. It is to be one flower garden, at least, in which children are not to be cautioned, held back, forbidden, admonished or reprimanded for playing among the flowers or picking them.

There are some who will insist, of course, that the children will mistake liberty for license and soon work destruction in this garden, but perhaps these persons are those who have not the best understanding of children or their ways. Possibly the very novelty of the thing may lead at first to youthful immoderation. But we think it may be taken for granted that the majority will be governed by propriety, and that, like their elders, they will strive to be worthy of the greater freedom granted them.

The San Francisco idea has much to recommend it to general adoption. "Children's acres" might well be set aside in the parks of all towns and cities. Wholly apart from the instruction that would go with the cultivation of the gardens—and the value of this is not to be overlooked—the sense of proprietorship and responsibility that the plan promises to develop should weigh for much with parents to whom the task of providing suitable pastimes for their little ones in the summer and in the open is a serious problem.

Settling the Water Power Question